

## PLO denounces attacks outside Israel

BUDAPEST (R) — A leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said in an interview published Tuesday that his movement condemned dissidents who attacked synagogues outside Israel. Salah Khalaf, head of the PLO security service, told the Hungarian Communist Party newspaper Nepszabadsag that the PLO deplored all "offensive action" outside Israeli-occupied lands. "We Palestinians condemn every offensive action outside the occupied territories, no matter who carry it out. It includes those dissidents who, under the cover of revolutionary slogans, blow up synagogues in Belgium, Austria or elsewhere," he said. A Palestinian member of a group which broke away from the PLO was jailed following an assault on a Vienna synagogue in 1981.

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## Letter bomb defused at 10 Downing Street

LONDON (R) — A letter bomb was delivered Tuesday to the office of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, but it was defused and no one was hurt, a government spokesman said. Earlier Tuesday, another letter bomb exploded inside the U.S. Navy's European headquarters in central London slightly injuring a chief petty officer. The spokesman at 10 Downing Street said the incendiary device, in a standard white envelope hand-addressed to Mrs. Thatcher, was spotted by officials during routine sorting of mail and defused by a police explosive expert.

## Egyptian-Israeli talks continue

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian and Israeli officials held a second round of talks Tuesday on how to revive their trade relations, but declined to say if any progress had been made. Egypt froze trade talks with Israel after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year and recalled its ambassador. Egyptian delegates declined to make any statement after Tuesday's session and the Egyptian press continued to maintain a news blackout on the event.

## Rebecca West dies

LONDON (R) — British author and journalist Rebecca West, a feminist noted for her wit and beauty, died at her London home Tuesday aged 90, her secretary announced. Rebecca West published a string of novels and other books between 1916 and 1977 and contributed widely to British and American newspapers as a literary critic and political writer. Her reports of the Nuremberg war trials of German Nazi leaders after World War II earned her the praise of historians.

## Moshe Levi named to replace Eitan

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli cabinet Tuesday appointed Maj. Gen. Moshe Levi as chief of staff to replace Gen. Rafael Eitan, who retires next month. The outgoing chief of staff, one of the most controversial in Israel's history, is ending his career under a cloud after being indicted by Israel's inquiry into the Beirut massacre. The inquiry said Gen. Eitan had a large measure of Israel's indirect responsibility for the massacre of Palestinian civilians.

## Britain, Egypt sign \$64m aid agreement

CAIRO (R) — Britain and Egypt Tuesday signed an agreement on British aid worth \$64 million (\$96 million) for Egypt's current five-year development plan. The memorandum of understanding was signed by Egyptian Investment Minister Wajih Shindi and British Secretary of State for Trade Lord Cockfield.

## Aga Khan in Karachi

KARACHI (R) — Prince Karim Aga Khan, spiritual leader of the world's 15 million Ismaili Muslims, arrived in Karachi Tuesday for a 10-day visit to Pakistan. The Aga Khan, who flew in from Dubai after a three-day visit to the United Arab Emirates, was received at Karachi airport by President Mohammad Zia ul Haq. He is part of a series of visits to mark the 25th anniversary of the Aga Khan's accession to leadership of the Ismaili sect.

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# Shamir holds unscheduled talks in U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had an unscheduled third meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Tuesday after earlier talks made no visible progress on getting foreign troops out of Lebanon.

Mr. Shamir, who had a 30-minute session with President Reagan Monday, had a brief meeting with Mr. Shultz Tuesday morning and told reporters he would return later Tuesday. He said they had discussed some aspects of the Lebanon problem. There was no further explanation for the last-minute flurry of activity before Mr. Shamir's planned departure for home later Tuesday. A State Department spokesman said the meeting had been requested by the Israelis.

Mr. Shultz has also had three rounds of talks with Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem, including a working dinner Monday night.

The meetings with Mr. Shamir apparently left Israel and the United States at odds over "security arrangements" in southern Lebanon as demanded by Israel. Mr. Shamir said Monday Mr. Reagan had called for Israel to move faster on withdrawing its forces from Lebanon.

After about 10 hours of talks with Mr. Shultz spread over two days and the half-hour meeting with President Reagan, Mr. Shamir ruled out the use of any foreign troops in southern Lebanon. He called for close cooperation between Lebanon and Israel on "security," meaning some Israeli military personnel must remain in Lebanon, and opposed any role for U.S. or international forces in

southern Lebanon.

The United States says all 30,000 Israeli troops must quit Lebanon as part of an agreement under which Syrian and Palestinian forces would also be withdrawn.

Mr. Reagan was reported to have put pressure on Mr. Shamir Monday, telling him of the "necessity and urgency" of Israel's agreeing to pull out all its troops.

But White House spokesman Larry Speakes would say only that "you can be sure the president does recognise the urgency of the situation and would like it to be resolved at the earliest possible date."

He added that Mr. Reagan would probably meet Mr. Salem on Wednesday. Such a meeting would be a further signal of U.S. efforts to demonstrate even-handedness in the high-level talks.

When Mr. Shamir expressed a desire to come to the U.S. to seek what he called maximum understanding and coordination on Lebanon, the administration invited Mr. Salem to come at the same time.

In an apparent response to speculation that Mr. Shamir's trip was an effort to by-pass U.S. special envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper, who have been participating in the Israeli-Lebanese talks, the two diplomats were brought into the talks here as well.

## Lebanese envoy says Israel reiterates 'security' demands

BEIRUT (R) — A Lebanese special envoy to current talks in Washington on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon was quoted Tuesday as saying the Israelis had brought the negotiations back to square one. Former Prime Minister Saeb Salam, in a telephone interview with the independent newspaper An Nahar, said: "From my meetings with American officials so far, I feel that the Israelis have taken the negotiations back to zero."

Mr. Salam said the Israelis were "raising difficulties to gain time while waiting for more favourable circumstances to dictate their conditions on Lebanon and the United States."

Mr. Salam, a Muslim elder statesman, is expected to meet President Reagan later to deliver a message from Lebanese President Amin Gemayel.

The foreign ministers of Lebanon and Israel are in Washington for separate talks with U.S. officials in a bid to speed up the 11-week-old negotiations on an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon and the shape of future relations.

Mr. Salam was quoted as saying the Israelis insisted on keeping Israeli-manned surveillance posts in South Lebanon after the withdrawal of the main body of their army.

He said they also opposed the use of United Nations or other peacekeeping forces to help the Lebanese army patrol Israel's northern border.

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His Majesty King Hussein and Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Sharif (left) Tuesday hold talks with Iraqi Awqaf Minister Abdullah Fadel Abbas (Petra photo).

## Hussein receives Iraqi minister

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Tuesday Iraqi Awqaf Minister Abdullah Fadel Abbas.

During the meeting, they discussed the "strong relations between the two countries and ways of developing them in all fields,"

the Jordanian News Agency.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan also received at his office the Iraqi minister and reviewed with him various aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

The two meetings were attended by Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman. Mr. Abbas and his delegation left Amman later in the day at the end of their three-day visit to Jordan.

## Walid Khalidi to represent PLO in 7-member Arab team to London

By Lima Nabil  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A senior Palestinian official Tuesday confirmed that Dr. Walid Al Khalidi has been named by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to represent the organisation in an Arab League team to visit Britain Friday to explain the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fez summit.

Mr. Imad Shaqour, an adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, said that the nomination of Dr. Khalidi, who is not a member of the PLO, was made as a compromise to overcome the British government's refusal to receive the Arab delegation on the grounds that one of its members was a PLO member.

Dr. Khalidi is a teacher at the American University of Beirut. The Arab delegation has already visited the four other permanent member states of the United Nations Security Council to win support for the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fez summit last September.

His Majesty King Hussein is to lead the delegation, which is due Friday in London.

The King replaced King Hassan of Morocco, who was originally mandated to lead the delegation. No reasons were given for the change.

Commenting on Jordanian-Palestinian relations, Mr. Shaqour said that the recent Algiers meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) endorsed the creation of a Palestinian state with confederate ties with Jordan after an independent Palestinian state has been created.

Mr. Shaqour asserted that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians, a fact acknowledged by the 1974 Arab summit in Rabat. "Nevertheless, this does not mean that we do not want Arab leaders to talk about the rights of the Palestinian people," Mr. Shaqour said. "We accept any delegation in which the PLO is represented regardless on official or popular level."

"The task of the seven-member committee is to explain the Arab peace plan and not to negotiate over the future of the Palestinian people," he said.

Speaking about Palestinian-Egyptian relations, which were severed after the Egyptian-Israeli treaty was signed in 1979, Mr. Shaqour said the Palestinian position has not changed. "The PNC decided in its last session that the PLO would make a rapprochement with Egypt if it starts disengaging itself from the Camp David accords, and this rapprochement would take place in coordination with the Egyptian national movement," he concluded.

Asked about PLO contacts with Jewish democratic and progressive groups in Israel, Mr. Shaqour said such contacts are "logical and acceptable because they give us the opportunity to know the enemy from within, its parties and their trends."

## N. Lebanon violence continues

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Gunmen in a passing car shot at a Communist Party office Tuesday, killing a guard, in factional violence in the slums of this north Lebanese port city, security sources said.

They did not identify the attackers, who later shot at a second Communist Party office, but the incident followed two days of sporadic clashes between Communists and Islamic fundamentalists.

In a separate incident, armed men stormed into a port cafe, shot and wounded one man and kidnapped another, the sources said. Schools and most shops were closed in the crumbling old quarters of the city.

The current round of violence began on Sunday with shooting between pro- and anti-Syrian militiamen, who fought each other for several weeks last December and January.

## British budget announced

LONDON (R) — Britain's Conservative government Tuesday announced a cautious budget that cut taxes but dampened expectations of a general election early this year.

The cost of smoking, drinking and driving went up but there were bonuses for house buyers and people on welfare relief.

Finance Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe, widely expected to cut taxes by £2 billion (\$3 billion), opted instead for cuts of £1.5 billion (\$2.2 billion).

## Eanes to visit Athens, Cairo

LISBON (R) — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes leaves Wednesday for state visits to Greece and Egypt where he will discuss Lisbon's negotiations to join the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Middle East conflict.

During his three days in Greece, the most recent member of the Common Market, the Portuguese delegation of Foreign Minister Vasco Futscher Pereira, trade officials and business representatives will discuss the problems of integration into the community.

"Greece, with a similar social structure, farming and industry is seen as an example of how might fare in the Common Market," one government source said.

Gen. Eanes, guest of Greek President Constantine Karamanlis, will visit the Acropolis, Delphi and other historic sites during his stay.

In Egypt, where President Eanes arrives on March 19, Portuguese officials will discuss greater industrial and technical cooperation.

Four cooperation agreements with Egypt are currently under discussion, officials said.

Diplomatic sources said Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Gen. Eanes would discuss the Middle East conflict during the visit which includes trips to the Aswan Dam and Luxor.

Portugal is strategically important to the Middle East as its base on the Azores Islands, leased by the United States, is a refuelling point for flights to the region.

## U.K. joins call for new missiles proposals...

LONDON (R) — Britain has joined West Germany and Italy in urging the United States to offer new proposals soon on European-based missiles, official sources said Tuesday.

The British move brings into line all three countries which are set to deploy new U.S. missiles next December unless there is prior agreement in U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations.

British sources said the government favoured a "fairly early move" by the U.S. in the stalled 15-month-long Geneva talks.

Britain believed the U.S. should aim for an interim solution which would be less than President Reagan's preferred "zero option" — a total ban on both U.S. and Soviet land-based medium-range missiles in Europe.

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## Carter meets Fahd in Riyadh

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia met former U.S. President Jimmy Carter Tuesday for a discussion believed to have centred on the stalled Middle East peace process. The Saudi Press agency said the two met in Riyadh. Mr. Carter was one of the architects of the 1978 Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel which called for Palestinian "autonomy" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. He has criticised Israel's settlement policy in the occupied territories and Monday told a press conference in Amman that they were an obstacle to peace. The ex-president is due to travel to Syria Wednesday as part of a study tour of the Middle East. He has already visited Egypt, Israel, and Jordan.

## King to visit Bonn

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein will pay an official visit to Bonn Wednesday, the Royal Court announced here Tuesday.

The King, to be accompanied by a high-level delegation, is expected to hold talks with West German President Karl Carstens, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher.

West Germany is current president of the 10-nation European Economic Community.

Mr. Kohl is due to chair a European community summit in Brussels next Monday and in Bonn government officials said the question of Jordan's role in future Middle East peace talks would be on the agenda.

They said community leaders were likely to express concern at the apparent deadlock in talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and urge rapid progress on a wider Middle East peace solution, involving Jordan and the Palestinians.

Quoting informed sources in Bonn, Reuters said that the King will leave for London on Thursday night.

On Monday the Royal Court confirmed an announcement made by the British government Sunday that King Hussein will head a seven-member Arab League delegation to London to explain the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fez summit last September.

## Arens, rejecting freeze on settlements, calls on Jordan to enter talks

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens Tuesday called on Jordan to enter peace talks, but rejected a freeze on Jewish settlement in occupied Arab lands as a condition for Jordanian participation. Israel Radio reported.

It said Mr. Arens made the comments during a theoretically secret meeting of the Knesset (parliamentary) foreign affairs and security committee, but gave no further details.

It added that Mr. Arens declined to elaborate on defence and political matters, saying he knew his comments would be leaked. Mr. Arens was chairman of the committee before taking up his previous post of Israeli ambassador to the United States.

It was his first address to the committee since taking up the defence post, vacated by Ariel Sharon after an inquiry found him indirectly responsible for the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut last September.

On Israel's relations with the United States, the radio quoted Mr. Arens as saying: "We are allies, and on the strategic level we agree. The differences of view are purely on the tactical level."

"It is natural that allies make mutual concessions. Israel, for example, gave up its demands for a contractual peace with Lebanon, but it will not make concessions on matters which are matters of life or death," the radio quoted Mr. Arens as saying.

The foreign ministers of Lebanon and Israel are in Washington holding separate talks with U.S. officials as part of 11-week-old negotiations on an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Government and opposition committee members were reported by the radio to have engaged in a wordy clash at the meeting, with the ruling Likud members attacking opposition deputies for criticising the government while on trips overseas.

Mr. Arens also said the recent deployment of Soviet anti-aircraft missiles and technicians in Syria increased instability in the Middle East.

Answering questions in an open Knesset (parliament) session, Mr. Arens warned that aggressive action on the part of Syria would be met firmly by Israel.

"If there are aggressive moves by Syria it should be clear that the scope of the military reaction will be dictated by us."

The U.S. has also condemned the arrival of the missiles, operated by Soviets, in Syria. It is the first time the rockets are known to have been deployed outside Eastern bloc countries.

Mr. Arens said he feared Syria might think it had freedom to operate its forces under the anti-aircraft umbrella. "But if there are any holes in this umbrella, Syria may be unaware of them. There is also the danger the Syrians may think they can drag the Soviets because of their presence into any bare-up."

heavily with the Reagan administration, which is believed to be divided over whether the time is right to back away from the zero option.

The three European governments agree with Washington that the zero option should be retained as an end-goal.

All three have agreed to accept new U.S. missiles if the Geneva talks fail to achieve results by December, but they face pressure from peace movements opposed to the deployments.

Britain is to get the first of 160 cruise missiles in December, Italy the first of 112 cruises, and West Germany the first of 108 Pershing-2s. Later deployments over five years call for 46 cruises in West Germany and 48 each in The Netherlands and Belgium.

## ...as Soviet bloc warns against deployment

MOSCOW (R) — Senior Communist Party officials from 11 Soviet bloc countries Tuesday wound up a two-day conference here with a fresh warning to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

The conference of Communist Party secretaries from the Soviet Union, its six Warsaw Pact allies and from Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam and Laos was the first such high-level meeting since the death of President Leonid Brezhnev last November.

It appeared to be partly intended as a follow-up to a summit meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders in Prague last January which offered to sign a non-aggression pact with NATO.

Before leaving Moscow, conference participants were received by Communist Party General Secretary Yuri Andropov.

The senior Soviet official present was politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, who has overall responsibility for ideological and foreign policy matters in the Soviet party secretariat.

The conference final declaration, issued by TASS, said the outcome of the struggle to stop deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles would have decisive significance not just for Europe but for "the whole of our planet."

If the missile deployment went ahead, the declaration said, it would create a serious danger for the peoples of Europe, would reduce confidence and worsen the international situation.

"For this reason it is exceptionally important to decisively oppose the unleashing of a new round of the nuclear arms race in Europe," it continued.

The prominent reference to the missile issue suggested that Moscow wanted its allies' cooperation in redoubling efforts to stop the deployment in the wake of last week's conservative election victory in West Germany.

Western diplomats saw the win by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a supporter of the NATO deployment, as a setback for the Kremlin which may now have to rethink its strategy.

The conference declaration made no direct reference to the West German election but said the meeting expressed concern about the an upsurge in West Germany "of revanchist tendencies of the reactionary forces."



# FEATURES

## Challenger has an ambitious launch schedule for 1983

By Walter Bagley

Reuter

NEW YORK (R) — A series of engine cracks that delayed the maiden voyage of the U.S. space shuttle, Challenger, by two months has also forced shuttle programme managers to adopt an ambitious launch schedule for the rest of this year.

To fulfil a promise of five shuttle missions in 1983 — one a scientifically and diplomatically important joint venture with the European Space Agency — American space officials have decided to launch a shuttle mission every 60 days.

In their best performance to date, ground workers took almost 90 days to "turn around" the first space shuttle Orbiter, Columbia, between its third and fourth flights.

Originally, challenger was to

have been afforded 90 days between its first and second and third missions.

But with the unexpected engine delays, shuttle managers have pushed the turnaround for this year's flights to 60 days.

"We have to compress our processing, which makes for a very tight schedule," Rocky Raab, a spokesman at the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida said in a telephone interview.

"But we are sure we can meet the schedule," he added.

Forces of nature and the marketplace are behind the tough schedule, which requires launch preparations to be conducted 24 hours a day, every day for the rest of the year. This will allow launches at the end of March, May, July, September and November.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

has pledged that the space shuttle will be a reliable commercial cargo carrier and a dependable partner in scientific research.

If it is not, they know, there are competitors — in this country and abroad — waiting to take their business away.

In order to fulfil this contract, NASA also has to contend with the continually changing nature of space. Some experiments and satellite placements and dependent on the position of the sun, stars and planets, and each mission has time restrictions.

For 1983 the mission with the severest time constraint is the first flight of Spacelab, a self-contained scientific laboratory built by a consortium of West European nations to fly aboard the shuttle.

Ideally, that mission must take place by the end of September, with any delay hurting its chance

of total scientific success. But that mission depends on the success of two earlier shuttle flights — to put orbit two communications satellites needed to relay data from Spacelab to earth.

The two satellites, one orbiting over the Atlantic and the other over the Pacific, will provide future shuttle flights, including Spacelab, with continuous communication links with earth — a vast improvement over the intermittent communications endured by shuttle missions up until now.

The first of the two identical satellites was to have been launched on Challenger's maiden voyage in January, but it too has been grounded by engine cracks which have plagued the new shuttle since December.

The cracks, of two different types, have affected all three of

Challenger's main engines and also several of their potential replacements.

The first engine crack was discovered in December when the spacecraft undergoing its last major test before launch.

That discovery forced postponement of Challenger's first pad. The latest NASA estimate is that the ship will not be ready for launch until the end of this month at the earliest.

After the first crack was discovered in Challenger's number 1 engine, it was ordered replaced by a back-up engine. But that too had a similar crack.

As a result, another back-up engine was being readied to be used as Challenger's number-one engine.

Meanwhile, the ship's other two engines also have been removed because of cracks in pipes which

feed hydrogen into the engine's central ignition chamber.

According to NASA, those cracks formed where a support brace had been brazed to the metal pipes. The supports had been added because similar pipes in Columbia's engines had shown signs of wear from the vibrations of flight.

"It was a good idea that didn't work", a NASA spokesman said about the decision to add the supports to Challenger's engines.

In order to get Challenger off the ground as soon as possible, NASA officials decided to remove the cracked pipes and replace them with new pipes without any supports.

The delays have placed further time constraints on Challenger, changing the time of its launch from morning until afternoon and significantly narrowing its launch

"window" — the amount of time within which blast-off must occur.

If launched at the end of March, Challenger will have only 18 minutes in which to take off, or the mission will have to be postponed for 24 hours.

The extremely narrow launch window — between 1.30 and 1.48 p.m. est (1830 and 1848 GMT) — is dictated by several requirements of the mission, including the need for daylight at several emergency landing sites around the world.

The mission must also begin at a precise time of day so that Challenger enters an orbit giving optimum conditions for the satellite it will be carrying. Launch at another time of day would keep the delicate instrument package in earth's shadow too long, overexposing it to the extreme cold of

space. The remaining launch preparations for Challenger's first flight, therefore, are crucial to the success of the shuttle programme, which took 10 years and more than \$10 billion to develop.

Any delays from now on could have significant adverse effects on subsequent missions this year, creating a "domino effect" which could jeopardise on or more missions, including the extremely important Spacelab venture.

NASA has plans to launch almost 100 payloads on more than 50 missions over the next three years. Any further delays in this year's schedule could prompt some customers to seek alternate launching methods — either those of other governments or of private businesses.

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## Governors to prepare for new traffic law

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Ahmad Obaidat has requested that local governors prepare the necessary studies to reorganise traffic in their governorates and districts in light of the new traffic law whose discussion is about to be completed by the National Consultative Council.

Mr. Obaidat requested that the governors allocate car parking areas, designate the areas where cars may be allowed limited parking and to regulate the traffic movement in general according to the new traffic law.

## Arabiya talks with Princess Alia Community College administrators

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Ministry Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabiyat met Tuesday with members of the administrative and technical committee of the Princess Alia community college.

Dr. Arabiyat said the role of the community colleges should be concentrated on serving the local community, and that these colleges should correct the wayward trends in our communities by giving guidance and counsel to our youth.

## Arar urges institutions to serve people

RBID (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar has said that parliament, parties, the press and the municipal councils "cannot express the spirit of the nation and its culture unless they tackle people's affairs, issues and problems."

Addressing the Arab club in RBID Tuesday, Speaker Arar said that our nation should possess all the weapons made available by modern technology to foil the plots of the enemies and should have "credible institutions respected, above all, by the masses."

Mr. Arar said "the violent transformations carried out by some regimes in the area distorted the spirit of genuine change, since these regimes undermined the aims of the masses."

## Symposium establishes Anglo-Jordanian academic ties

## Seminar hopeful on Jordan's economy

By Philip J. Robins  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Many academics, both British and Jordanian, feel that Jordan has long been ignored as a subject area for research by western social scientists. Therefore it was welcome, albeit a bit late, to see the Middle East Centre at Saint Antony's College, Oxford University jointly sponsoring the seminar on "Jordan's economy" in conjunction with the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

It is true that the five academics participating from St. Antony's, who are primarily economists or economic historians by background, had little direct experience of either Jordan or its economy; a point, to be fair, that they are at pains to point out themselves. However as the first in a proposed series of joint ventures, was felt by the majority of the participants to have been a success and laid the foundations for future academic collaboration.

The symposium was not confined purely to an academic exercise, but was throughout conscious of the present developments in the pricing and supply of oil and the whole gamut of attendant effects that such changes could have on the Jordanian economy. Indeed the important practical uses of such a conference are reflected in those present. Part from a strong academic contingent, the participants lined up like a Who's Who of Jordanian economic and political life.

### Fascinating presentation

Perhaps the best example of a theoretical discussion which clarified the feasibility of available resources was Dr. Mohammad El

Erian's paper entitled "Balance of payments for developing countries: the lessons of the seventies in a Jordanian perspective." This paper, which was combined in the same session with Dr. Khalil Hamad's (Yarmouk University) presentation on foreign aid and economic development, was particularly good at sparking one of the many frank and open discussions. This session culminated with Dr. Michael Dorling of Yarmouk University saying that commercial loans, especially from the as yet under utilised Arab banks, could substitute for the decreasing levels of Arab aid. Jordan's small foreign debt and ability to command low interest rates making it comparatively easier to generate real wealth in excess of the cost of these loans.

This chord of optimism was struck throughout the seminar, which ended Sunday, and continually reminded those who were despondent at the present state of economic uncertainty of the resourcefulness of the Jordanian economy. Dr. Ibrahim Badran and Mr. Abu Moghli, from the Ministry of Industry and Trade, for instance made concrete suggestions as to how Jordan could reduce its oil bill by \$700 million by 1990. They also called for a national, centralised, integrated energy policy in contrast to the fragmentation which has characterised institutional efforts in this field to date.

### Labour migration

The subject areas of labour migration and the economic use of remittances were given a thorough airing in papers presented by Dr. Munther Share (Yarmouk University) and Dr. Bassam Saket (Royal Scientific Society) respectively. The latter submitted a systematic treatment of a subject area which few have tackled due

to the difficulties of quantification. Dr. Saket, through the use of some detailed and original tabulation combined with some measured conjecture, isolated the problem of trying to attract these remittances away from family maintenance (especially education) and land speculation, and into productive investment in industry or agriculture. Dr. Share however laid to rest any lingering doubts about labour migration when he wrote "had we not had Jordanian migrants abroad, the level of unemployment in the domestic labour market would be staggering and the absence of the large volume of remittance would constitute a real drag to the development effort, and growth would be severely constrained."

Almost certainly two of the least main stream presentations came from Mr. David Soskice and Mr. Andrew Glyn, Fellows of the University and Corpus Christi Colleges respectively. Mr. Soskice presented a model of the Jordanian economy showing how its various constituent parts were inter-related. Unlike so many "scientific" economists he made some relatively modest claims for his schema, but did illustrate conclusively how a change in one small section of the economy could have repercussions throughout the whole. Models, which surely could be put to some very productive use in the teaching of economics, are also of special use in pinpointing the areas of the economy which have been ignored say for data collection purposes.

### Choices clarified

Mr. Glyn, in a fascinating presentation, addressed himself to the way the west has blamed the oil producers, and notably the Arabs, for all the world's economic ills since 1973. Mr. Glyn, in spite

## Hassan sees Menmonites

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office Tuesday several members of the central committee of the Menmonite Church, who are currently making a tour of the Middle East.

Prince Hassan explained to the delegation the conditions existing in the occupied Arab territories and the settlement plans which Israel is currently implementing there.

## Islam in U.S. lecture delivered

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan visiting Professor Robert Jackson gave a lecture Tuesday on Islam in America at the Muslim women's cultural centre, which is run by the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry. Professor Jackson spoke about the conditions of Muslims in the United States and the "spiritual vacuum" which the Americans are suffering from. He also praised Islam's tolerance, justice and equality.

Professor Jackson also spoke about the role of Islamic centres and bodies in the United States in spreading Islamic culture, and called for support and assistance in this effort.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday met with a Menmonite Church delegation (Petra photo).

## Police catch burglar outside supermarket

AMMAN (Petra) — A police patrol foiled a burglary attempt on Mar. 6 at the seventh circle on Jabal Amman and arrested the would-be burglar the police department announced Monday.

The burglar, a taxi driver, was caught red-handed while trying to break the lock of a supermarket in the area during the bad snow falls.

Under questioning, the burglar admitted that on Feb. 28, he also broke into the Chinese restaurant

in Wadi Saqr in the same way that he tried to break into the supermarket. Amongst other things he stole a stereo tape recorder from the restaurant.

The Amman police department said the Chinese restaurant notified the police of the incident, and several stolen items were seized after the burglar was apprehended outside the supermarket. Police are continuing to interrogate the thief, the department said.

## Arab ministries of labour should play wider, more effective role, says Dajani

By Affah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One of the most important subjects that was discussed during the 11th session of the Arab Labour Conference (ALC), was that the Arab Ministries of Labour should play a wider and more effective role in the development of the administrative machinery dealing with labour activities, the head of the employers group, at the ALC, Mr. Ali Al Dajani told the Jordan Times Tuesday.

Mr. Dajani, who is also the Amman Chamber of Industry director, said that the ministries should enhance the use of effective measures in the development of the work force and "also in the development of the economic side related to the need of skilled workers."

In this context, Mr. Dajani said, the subject was divided into two parts. One concerns the functional side of Ministries of Labour and "in this respect we have asked the Arab Labour Office to draw out a kind of a chart which can be promulgated by the different ministries in stages."

Mr. Dajani explained that each ministry will have the necessary departments to deal with labour requirements and problems including "labour legislation, health safety, employment bureau and vocational training."

To establish these departments, he added, the Ministries of Labour, with the assistance of the ALC, should conduct a survey of all the sectors of the economy in order "to explore the needs of each sector for skilled labour and to be able to adjust the labour requirements to the economic requirements." For greater effectiveness in the development of labour, the Ministries of Labour should "stand between ministries of education, trade, industry, and social development," he said.

### Ministerial cooperation

Mr. Dajani explained that cooperation among these ministries is necessary for "the employers, through the Ministries of Industry and Trade, will declare their needs for labour hence creating job opportunities for student graduates to enter the labour market." "Students," Mr. Dajani added, "should be well informed and guided where they are needed and what qualifications are necessary." Therefore, the Ministries of Labour should play a wider role in labour development and should "take into consideration the new technological openings," he said.

## Philosophy of education course begins Tuesday

AMMAN (Petra) — The friends of children club, in cooperation with the British Council, began Tuesday a course on the philosophy of educational drama for children. The course includes lectures on the philosophy of education, drama in education, and an applied programme on the educational theories which utilises audio-visual aids.

The second part that would positively contribute to labour development is the structural side which is essentially the "labourer and employers movement," he said. "Both sectors should be aware of the requirements of the 20th century and be able to meet the economic and labour needs and challenges during the next two decades," he said. There should be more concentration on vocational training and on the diversity of such training, he said.

The employers' group, during the conference's 10 day of discussions, suggested that the universities should contribute to this labour development, which could be attained, Mr. Dajani said, "by seeking the employers to deliver lectures to students in the colleges concerned." The lectures, he added, would broaden the student's knowledge of economic relations and the business climate clarifying exactly "how it works in practice."

Mr. Dajani also said that the employers should give opportunities to undergraduate for training in enterprises while still at college, so that "they have a pretty good idea about the whole thing when they start to work."

### Strike a balance

The employers group also suggested, Mr. Dajani said, that the ALC put together a labour development programme which would hope to "strike a balance between both requirements: the employers' as well as the workers'." He explained that training should not only be orientated towards workers but should also be applied to employers. As the recommendation of the committee did not include the above-mentioned suggestions "we have decided to raise them in the next conference, and we will submit a more detailed study on this subject," he said.

Another important subject that was discussed at the conference was the question of worker social service provision. "We agreed that we must improve social services to workers all around, and Jordan pointed out that the new labour law includes many directives with regard to providing these services." The employers group suggested that the ALC should see that social services in all Arab countries are applied to all workers rather than just nationals, "all workers should receive the same and equal treatment in the country he works for," Mr. Dajani emphasised.

Some administrative matters

## CAEU, GCC representatives discuss ways of coordinating

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary-General Dr. Fakhri Qadduri discussed with the Secretary-General of the Labour and Social Affairs Ministerial Council from the Gulf Cooperation Council Kamil Saleh Al Saleh ways for increasing cooperation between the two councils. Topics related to enhancing joint Arab action in labour legislation and for the preparation of specialised labour studies were also tackled in the meeting. The

## ALO approves pan-Arab social service provision

AMMAN (Petra) — The 11th Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) conference, currently being staged in Amman, approved Tuesday the pan-Arab agreement on the provision of social services. This agreement aims to raise the standard of manpower efficiency by giving workers access to the necessary services, such as food, housing, transport, education and health.

The conferees also heard a report from the committee entrusted with studying the document submitted by the Arab Labour Office on management and ways of increasing its efficacy. The document asserted management's significant role in the Arab World in developing the local community and its manpower through effective participation in drawing up labour policies in order to meet the needs of economic and social development.

The conference recommended that the Arab Labour Office follow up the question of the project's implementation to create the Arab centre for developing

management, which will be established in Tunis in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The conference noted that a number of Arab countries have not yet taken the necessary measures to ratify the agreements approved by previous ALO conferences. It called on these governments to do so and requested the Arab Labour Office to follow up this question and submit a report on it to the ALO's next conference. These agreements include the Arab agreement on social security and the Arab agreement on the movement of manpower among the Arab countries.



Director of Amman Chamber of Industry Ali Dajani who has also been acting as head of the employers group at the Arab Labour Organisation conference.

related to organisations in the Arab countries were discussed too. The employers' group suggested that the conference should form a committee composed of governments, employers, and workers "to draw out a plan for overseeing the shies where reorganisation is necessary or whatever new ideas should be put in any organisation," he stated.

"Our group suggested that the executive committee of the ALC should be entrusted with this task for they are capable of consulting appropriate experts and the ILO," he said.

### SAMED discussed

The Palestinian organisation dealing with economic issues, SAMED, was discussed at the conference by the employers' group. He said that "the organisation, which was based in Lebanon at a cost of \$200 million and was destroyed by the Israeli invasion, had created job opportunities for thousands of Palestinian refugees and orphans." Mr. Dajani said that the employers' group asked the conference to revive and then aid SAMED to help it resume its work and activities.

Regarding the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, the conference considered it as a national concern for "they are destroying business places of employers, preventing workers from working and destroying the economy of the country," he said.

With respect to the labour development in Arab countries, the conference asked for the stoppage of the Iranian-Iraqi war because the continuation of Iranian aggression and hostilities will "adversely affect labour development and hence the economic employers and workers conditions," he pointed out.

Mr. Dajani said that the ALC was in a unique position of comprising government officials as well as unofficial representatives, that is to say workers and employers, from different countries.

The conference concluded its meetings Tuesday evening and there will be farewell speeches Wednesday morning from the heads of three groups, and from the chairman of the conference, Dr. Jawad Al Anani. "The country for conducting the next session of the ALC has not been decided yet but it might be held in Baghdad," Mr. Dajani said.

## DNLDA receives Tunisian gift

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives (DNLDA) has received a gift from the Tunisian government comprising a set of literary and children's books and periodicals.

DNLDA Director-General Ahmad Sharkas said the gift was made in line with the Jordanian-Tunisian cultural agreement. This stipulates that cultural and scientific relations between the two countries should be strengthened through the exchange of expertise.



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## Negotiating real hurdles

GENERALLY, there are two sides to any argument. When the subject matter is the Middle East, however, things can be much more complicated: American involvement alone amounts to a separate argument. Look at what happened last Saturday.

In an interview with the Washington Post, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that he thinks it is time for Jordan to decide whether it is willing to enter the expanded peace talks proposed in President Reagan's initiative last September. "Basically, I think it's time to move. I don't want to set a deadline or anything like that, but I think there has been a great deal of discussion. I don't know that there are more facts to be found," he told his interviewers.

As is well known, Jordan considers Mr. Shultz to be a good friend—probably the best we have ever had at the State Department. Also Jordan's commitment to finding a peaceful settlement to the Palestine problem is too well known to be in question.

These facts are not new, and Jordan, presented with the new reality of the Reagan proposals, would have already joined the peace process had it not been for lack of Arab faith in American credibility and Israel's outright rejection of all moves based upon giving up territory for peace.

For re-building damaged U.S. credibility in the Arab World, the Reagan administration needed to get the Israelis out of Lebanon, at the same speed American arms forced their way to Beirut last summer, and to convince the Israelis to freeze settlement building in the West Bank. For any peace process to be meaningful, the Israelis needed to be prepared to accept legitimate Palestinian rights and to return the occupied territories to their rightful owners.

As if these were impossible to achieve or Mr. Shultz was not aware of them that he said he knew of no more facts to be found before Jordan expressed its willingness to enter peace talks with the Americans and Israelis. And as if getting the Palestinians to participate in the peace process was not really important that he chose to say what he did at this time.

Fortunately, and for all practical purposes, the road to achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East has not been totally blocked yet. The U.S. secretary of state is right to say that it is time to move, but he has not yet told us how he intends to negotiate the real hurdles.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Britain's chance to redeem itself

His Majesty King Hussein will head Thursday the delegation of the seven-member committee which will visit London to explain the Arab peace plan to British officials. The visit was finally agreed after overcoming the difficulties which have prevented the delegation from making the visit over the last few months. Naturally, the visit is of special significance because Britain is a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. Furthermore, in view of its old relations with the area, Britain should shoulder its responsibility in working for the establishment of a real peace. Needless to say, the Arab peace plan is based on the will of the international community. Consequently, it is a test of the extent of the seriousness to which the international community in shouldering its responsibilities.

Britain now has a good chance to create a new image in the area where its reputation has become tarnished particularly during the creation of the Palestinian problem. Britain can seize this opportunity by supporting the Arab peace plan and rallying the European community behind it, thus helping to put an end to Israel's obstruction of peace.

Certainly, King Hussein's prestige in the world will provide the seven-member committee with the opportunity to win support for the Arab peace plan and to draw attention to the significance of the time element in reaching a just settlement of the Palestinian issue. Israel is determined to use procrastination as a weapon to abort all peace efforts and to defy the will of the international community.

#### Al Dussour: Israel's policy caused revolt

Israel attributed the uprising of the residents in the occupied Arab territories to three reasons: the visit by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the recent assault on the Al Aqsa mosque, and "Jordan's systematic political propaganda."

However, this was not the first uprising in the occupied territories. Therefore, Israel's explanation of the uprising are false.

The real reason for the uprising is Israel's oppressive policy in the occupied territories, and its determination to continue the construction of its settlements there. The residents of the occupied territories are refusing to accept the continuation of the Israeli occupation, and, consequently, they are expressing this rejection in the form of a popular uprising against the occupation authorities.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: U.S. key role in Lebanon

The Israeli-Lebanese negotiations on Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon have not yet achieved any results, and the controversial issues are still awaiting solutions. The visit by the Israeli and Lebanese foreign ministers to Washington is an indication that the negotiations are stumbling and that Washington's mediation is stumbling as well. From the Arab viewpoint, the success of the negotiations will reflect the ability of the United States to influence Israel and to give momentum to the peace process in the Middle East.

The real problem in the negotiations is that Israel is taking advantage of its occupation of Lebanon to extort gains which undermine Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. If Lebanon was to accept Israel's terms, it would run into conflict with the Arab World. In both cases, Israel is the winning side.

The future of the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations depends on the United States and its ability to save Lebanon the embarrassment of clouding its relations with the Arabs not to mention harming the chances of a comprehensive settlement in the region.

## 100 years after Marx death, only lipservice remains

By Sidney Weiland  
Reuters

LONDON — Karl Marx remains a titanic figure in the Pantheon of Communist heroes, but 100 years after his death even among the faithful many pay only lip-service to his ideas. The German-born philosopher's vision of a proletarian revolution galvanised left-wing thought for generations, and Marxism became a dialectical basis for Communist rule in 18 countries. Several others call themselves Marxist-inspired.

Long after his death, the working class dictatorship he championed came first to Russia and eventually to the other east European countries he had thought were too backward to rise up against the capitalists he detested. In his native country, one of Europe's most advanced, it was 97 years after his "Communist manifesto" was written before Marxist rule was established, and then only in East Germany.

A century after he died in London on March 14, 1883, all factions of a deeply fragmented Communist movement still acknowledge him as an outstanding ideological pioneer. But Communists and Socialists alike now question the relevance of many of his theories to the modern world.

Soviet Communist leader Yuri Andropov, in a long eulogy to mark this week's centenary, called him a "scholar of genius" and a "great practical revolutionary."

Those who believed Marx's ideas should be updated to take account of current Western thought were unable to understand Marx's real meaning, Mr. Andropov said.

Italy's Communist Party chief Enrico Berlinguer believes countries such as the Soviet Union have reduced Marx's doctrine to a static creed, turning it into a "closed and rigid" cult. And in Spain, Communist Party spokesman Andreu Claret says Marx's vision of a radical transformation of society is still valid but that "a lot of what Marx said is quite irrelevant to today's world or quite wrong."

### Abandoned theories

The "Eurocommunist" parties of France, Italy and Spain have abandoned Marx's more revolutionary theories, especially the state-centred "dictatorship of the proletariat" he proclaimed in the Communist manifesto, published when he was only 29.

Western Europe's Social Democratic parties, also heirs to the Marxist legacy, rejected most of its tenets long ago. The British Labour Party, founded 17 years after Marx's death, recently expelled the leaders of a Marxist splinter group, the "militant tendency." The British Communist Party polled only 17,000 votes at the last general election.

Marx is still an ideological giant in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe, where the ruling credo has become Marxism-Leninism, a Sovietised amalgam of his teachings and those of Vladimir Lenin, who founded the Soviet state 66 years ago. But even in Moscow his name is evoked less and less: Soviet policies are backed by constant quotation from Lenin, whose embalmed body rests in a mausoleum in the Red Square.

Marx, exiled in Britain for 34 years, lies in a simple grave in Highgate, a London suburb.

The Communist Manifesto, written with Friedrich Engels, was barely noticed when it was published in London in 1848. Many years passed before it was taken seriously. A short pamphlet, it called for class struggle, the conquest of political power by the workers, abolition of private property and the violent overthrow of the capitalist system. Marx believed the new age would dawn first in industrialised Germany.

"The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains," he wrote. Marx's emotive slogan — "workers of the world, unite!" — became a rallying call for Europe's nascent labour movement. His major work Das Kapital was published in 1867.

Although Marx provided the ideological grist for Russia's revolution, his teachings were gradually subsumed there by heavier layers of Leninism, Stalinism and Russian nationalism. Moscow is preparing to put on trial six young intellectuals who say they are Marx's true adherents and argue that Soviet rulers have distorted and betrayed Marxism by building up a repressive and elitist police state.

Their prosecution on charges of anti-state agitation underlines Moscow's view that only the ruling systems of the Soviet Union and its major allies are based on true Marxism.

In China, bitterly estranged from Moscow, Marxism also remains the guiding philosophy but it is used to justify the pragmatic brand of moderate Communism projected by Peking's powerful elder statesman Deng Xiaoping. The Communist Party's theoretical journal Red Flag says Marxism as a theory is still universally valid but "some things that Marx said, some of his ideas, appear old and out of date."

Both Mao Tse-tung thought and Marxism-Leninism are enshrined in the Chinese party constitution.

### Heresy

Yugoslavia, which broke with the Kremlin in 1948, says its system of workers' self-management is further advanced towards Marx's goals than Moscow's classic type of Communism. Neighbouring Albania, still hardline Stalinist, insists it also is a Marxist state.

In Africa, Angola's ruling party is also based on Marxism-Leninism, but tribal loyalty often seems stronger than ideology. Cuba's Communist leader Fidel Castro says "Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma but a guide to action."

In Western countries, Marxism has lost much of its appeal for intellectuals, although it still underlies French leftist thinking and colours many of the policies of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, who has four Communist ministers in his government. But in a book at the top of the best-seller lists, former Gaullist Minister Alain Peyrefitte says that "for the French, Marxism has become a beast to fear, smelling of hunger and the Gulag (the Soviet prison camp network)."

A French opinion poll two weeks ago showed that one-quarter of those questioned believed Marx had a positive influence on the 20th century, 19 per cent saw it as a negative influence — and 56 per cent said they had no opinion either way.

## The final attempt for a document upholding detente

By Brian Mooney  
Reuters

MADRID — Europe's smaller states plan a final attempt to get the two superpowers and their allies to bury at least some of their differences here this week and sign a document upholding East-West detente. Spokesmen for the nine neutral and non-aligned states at the 35-nation Conference on European Security and Cooperation (CSE) said they would present a compromise closing document at the next plenary session on Tuesday.

They said the carefully-phrased compromise represented the last realistic chance of achieving the required consensus to end the 28-month-old conference in the foreseeable future. "This is the closest that we can possibly get to final deal," Swiss Ambassador Edouard Brunner told Reuters. He said the document went half way towards meeting both Western demands for improvement, in human rights in the Soviet bloc and Soviet demands for new all-European disarmament talks. If the compromise is accepted, the conference could end by April 27, he said.

East and West were at loggerheads over human rights commitments from the outset of the Madrid meeting, which was called to review and update the 1975 Helsinki CSE accords. The two sides moved further apart with the imposition of martial law in Poland in December 1981 and the subsequent dissolution of the free trade union movement Solidarity.

Another major point of contention was the scope of the disarmament talks, designed to encourage military confidence-building measures and guard against surprise attack in Europe. Moscow wanted the talks to cover military movements in the Atlantic ocean and across to the American east coast. The United States and its allies vehemently opposed such zoning on the grounds that the area was not related to Europe. Diplomats said the compromise document, drafted by Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Liechtenstein, Malta, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia, uses the word sea and not ocean in the section dealing with the zone for the military talks. But it adds, in a footnote, that sea is understood to mean both sea and ocean.

The concession on ocean, the word sought by the Soviet Union, was balanced by a decision to drop Western calls, opposed by Moscow, for a meeting at expert level on human contacts. The new draft does, however, retain a similar experts' meeting on human rights. Some specific Western demands on human rights, tabled last December, have either been dropped or softened.

The neutral and non-aligned document makes no reference to demands for a halt to the jamming of Western radio broadcasts and also omits an undertaking not to expel foreign newsmen. Under a proposed compromise, a reference to the fact that Western foreign ministers assembled here in early 1982 to denounce martial law in Poland has been altered to read that they attended the opening session in 1980 and returned later. Another compromise softens a clause upholding free trade union rights.

The new document, which will be formally presented by Yugoslavia, is the second draft submitted by the neutral and non-aligned states. It takes into account the West's proposed amendments and discussion on them.

The Swiss ambassador said the draft was all that could be realistically expected out of the Madrid conference in today's climate of East-West relations. "We have left things out, not because we don't like them but because there was so much opposition to them," he said.

"It would not be a bad document for the West," he added. The immediate future of the conference would depend on how the two blocs reacted, he said. In their proposed draft, the neutral and non-aligned recommended Stockholm as the site for the military conference.

They came Austria as the host for the next full Helsinki review conference and ask Finland to host a meeting in 1985 to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the final act. Other OSCE experts' meetings on culture, human rights, the peaceful settlement of disputes and security and cooperation in the Mediterranean would be held respectively in Paris, Ottawa, Athens and Venice.

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## A shrill cry for more guns, more bullets and more advisors

## Congress concerned over growing involvement in El Salvador

By Jeffrey Antevil  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is trying to strike a new balance in his statements on the problem of El Salvador after hearing the latest views of Congress on the thorny issue. But the question remains whether he has gone far enough to meet the concern of many Republicans and Democrats in Congress, as well as the worries of Americans at large, over growing U.S. involvement in the Salvadoran government's struggle against leftist forces.

Congressional leaders have told Mr. Reagan that Congress will refuse new funds for El Salvador unless the emphasis is put on political rather than military solutions to the conflict there. Last Thursday, the president called for extra money that would make U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran government this year \$136 million and economic support, most of it under the military-related security assistance programme, 272 million.

But he also stressed a commitment to free and fair elections and human rights in El Salvador and a determination to "Americanise" the war with U.S. troops or combat advisers as his predecessors did in Vietnam. House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill, a Democrat, said he could not conceive of Mr. Reagan's aid request winning under present circumstances.

"Nobody wants to see the Marxist taking over... but there is a strong feeling the president is going too far and the whole situation is grossly overblown," Mr. O'Neill said. But many in Congress, including staunch critics of

Mr. Reagan's policy in El Salvador, predicted he would get most or all of the funds he seeks, though probably with added conditions on elections and human rights that he does not want. They say numerous members of Congress do not share his view

that if the Salvadorean leftists won, other Western hemisphere nations would follow El Salvador into the Communist camp like falling dominoes. But the prediction is that such members would not want to be held responsible for a leftist victory. In his long-awaited

Central American policy speech last Thursday, Mr. Reagan said El Salvador was only the first target of a "Marxist-Leninist takeover." This was masterminded by "the Soviets and their Cuban henchmen," with Nicaragua as their base, Mr. Reagan said.

"Central America is simply too close, and the strategic stakes are too high, for us to ignore the danger of governments seizing power there with ideological and military ties to the Soviet Union," Mr. Reagan said.

"If guerrilla violence succeeds,

El Salvador will join Cuba and Nicaragua as a base for spreading fresh violence to Guatemala, Honduras, even Costa Rica. The killing will increase, and so will the threat to Panama, the canal, and ultimately Mexico."

### Scepticism

Many members of Congress voiced scepticism or scorn at this statement, comparing it to warnings in the 1960s and early 1970s of Communism spreading from Vietnam to Thailand, Malaysia, the rest of southeast Asia and ultimately to India and beyond.

However, one leading critic of the president, Democratic Senator Christopher Dodd, said the U.S. had no choice but to be involved actively in its own hemisphere. He added: "It's a question of being a constructive activist by working with our allies in the region to isolate... the Marxists, the insurgents."

Another critic, Republican Congressman Jim Leach, dismissed Mr. Reagan's support for elections, land reform and human rights in El Salvador, saying his overall speech was a "shrill cry for more guns, more bullets and more advisors."

The president sparked new concern last Friday when he pointedly refused to set a time for ending U.S. military support for the Salvadoran government. He said that "we have to stay with this" until the guerrillas stopped trying to shoot their way into power and agreed to free elections.

But he added at a press conference: "Where it ends, I think, is with a political and an economic solution."



'Oo golly! Cross your fingers, you guys — let's see if we got lucky ...'

## The Conservative Party does not do things like this

By Barry May  
Reuters

LONDON — Prominent and long-standing members of Britain's governing Conservative Party have suddenly found themselves caught up in a scramble for political survival. Disputes over the selection of Conservative candidates to contest the next general election, widely forecast for this year, have taken on all the bitterness of feuding more usually associated with the opposition Labour Party.

The Conservatives, the party of Prime Ministers Peel and Disraeli in the last century, Churchill and now Margaret Thatcher in this one, do not usually allow their rows to become unseemly public

embarrassments. But allegations of "fixing" and old scores being settled are being bandied about and ministers, among others, are rushing around the country trying to find a safe House of Commons seat.

The main reason for the uproar is the change, at the next election, to 650 seats in Parliament from the present 635. The political map of Britain has literally been redrawn by a boundaries commission whose aim was to make electoral constituencies conform to a uniform size.

This means that parts of some constituencies will be merged with their neighbours, some will be split and new ones created, and others will disappear altogether. On the opposition side, one of

those affected is Tony Benn, the radical Socialist on Labour's left wing whose Bristol South East constituency will be abolished. He, too, is casting around for new electoral turf. But all the controversy, at the moment, is within the ranks of the Conservatives.

Two of Mrs. Thatcher's treasury ministers, Chief Secretary Leon Brittan and Minister of State Jack Bruce-Gardyne, face fierce competition. Mr. Brittan, a 43-year-old barrister (advocate) whose cabinet responsibility embraces all government spending, and Mr. Bruce-Gardyne, a former diplomat aged 52, have been forced to join hundreds of other applicants and submit themselves to secret selection boards comprising rank-and-file party members.

Mr. Brittan is reported to have been passed over by some constituencies already and both he and Mr. Bruce-Gardyne are being challenged by British Conservatives in the European Parliament.

**Travelling circus**  
The rush for a safe new political home has been described in the Daily Telegraph, whose columns are usually an accurate barometer of conservative thinking, as a "travelling circus" of members of Parliament. Perhaps more embarrassing for the Conservatives are the allegations of Sir Anthony Meyer, member for the north Wales district of West Flintshire since 1970.

On the new electoral map, West Flintshire will be no more. Sir

Anthony, 62, has been west Flintshire's Member of Parliament since 1970 but now finds himself left out in the cold. His application to stand as Conservative candidate in a new Welsh seat was turned down in favour of Beata Brookes, a sitting member of the European Assembly in Strasbourg. Sir Anthony believes it is no coincidence that he was one of the few Conservatives in Parliament who opposed Prime Minister Thatcher's conduct of last year's war with Argentina over the disputed Falkland Islands.

His Liberal views on economic matters have also annoyed the party hierarchy and are reported to have been a factor in his failure to get the seat. Sir Anthony was aggrieved and

visibly distressed by his treatment and protested bitterly in Parliament to the Secretary of State for Wales, Nicholas Edwards, that there were "carefully orchestrated manoeuvres designed to remove me from my seat."

Both Sir Anthony and Geraint Morgan, another Conservative defeated by Miss Brookes, have asked party chairman Cecil Parkinson to order an independent inquiry into the affair. Mr. Morgan, a judge, was said to have likened the experience to talking to a nobbled jury. "There are a lot of very embarrassed people about right now," one unidentified party member quoted as saying in the Guardian newspaper. "The Conservative Party does not do things like this, rowing in public."



# Israel's new problem-- alcoholism

By Barbie Zelizer  
Reuter

JERUSALEM — Health experts are warning Israelis, who traditionally have been indifferent to social drinking, that alcoholism may soon become a major social problem among the affluent.

Israeli Jews used wine for some religious sacraments and many fended off the scorching summer heat with beer, but until recently they have rarely turned to hard liquor.

Few drunks are seen in the streets and newspapers carry few reports of alcohol-related crime, but officials say this idyllic picture is about to change.

Within the coming decade, we are going to see scenes in Israel that we thought belonged only on American television, says sociologist Nahman Ben Yehuda of Jerusalem's Hebrew University.

"We will have drunks in the streets, drunk drivers on the roads, and child and wife abuse in the homes — in short, a whole series of alcohol-related phenomena that are new foreign to Israeli society," he predicts.

By international standards, Israel's drinking problem is tiny. Only two per cent of the Jewish population drink an alcoholic beverage daily. But there are 10,000 confirmed alcoholics among Israel's four million inhabitants, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the past two years.

A growing number of affluent young Israelis are turning to alcohol, defying the more austere life style of their parents' pioneering generation that scorned luxurious living.

"Israelis have always imitated the Western life style," says Pina Eldar, head of a special alcoholism unit recently set up by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. "It is thus no surprise that wine and spirits have now become a status symbol."

While most corner grocery stores stock local wine, beer and brandy, new shopping centres invariably include a liquor store devoted to imported spirits. Billboards advertising imported whiskeys have sprung up along the highways, and newspapers and magazines show chic young jet-setters enjoying mixed drinks.

The change in the portrait of the average alcoholic also alarms health experts. He used to be over 50, of oriental (North African) background and the head of a broken home. Today, he is about 35, educated, married and from a well-established household.

The percentage of alcoholics from Western or American families has also grown, and 20 per cent of Israelis who suffer from alcoholism are women.

"Alcoholism is becoming less a disease of the outcasts, and more a problem of the social elites," says Ruth Kaplan, head of an alcohol detoxification centre in Jerusalem.

The problem — nonexistent a decade ago — has been worsened by a lack of facilities to treat alcoholics. People with drinking problems were sent to psychiatric wards because there were no special services in regular hospitals to care for them.

Although traffic accidents involving drunken drivers have doubled in the past two years, police only recently started using breathalysers.

"We are becoming like any other normal society," says Mrs. Kaplan. "Unfortunately, alcohol is an integral part of the picture, and nobody knows quite how to deal with it."

But headway has been made. There are nine detoxification centres throughout the country. A recently opened centre in Tel Aviv with hospital facilities for 20 people treats patients together with their families.

Health experts are concerned that drinking will spread to youngsters, and have urged special programmes to prevent it.

There are presently no laws forbidding the sale of alcohol to minors, and one Tel Aviv tavern admits only youths under 18.

Youth probation officers point to an increase in teenage crimes committed while under the influence of alcohol, as well as an increase in heavy drinking at teenage parties.

"There is nothing to stop my 15-year-old son from buying a whisky," says Mrs. Kaplan. "And until we can change that, alcoholism will spread until nobody can halt its course."

# Gulf governments urged to discourage smoking

By Ibrahim Noori  
Reuter

BAHRAIN — Governments in the wealthy Gulf have been urged to take stronger action to discourage people from smoking — now increasingly condemned as an anti-Islamic habit imported from the West.

An anti-smoking seminar attended by government officials of Gulf countries here last week appealed for a total ban on cigarette advertising in the mass media.

Bahrain called at the seminar for unspecified action against the international cigarette manufacturers, accusing them of spreading lies about smoking.

"Smoking is a plague bestowed on us by the West," Bahrain's health and education minister, Ali Mohammed Fakhr, declared.

He said Gulf governments should extend their commendable anti-smoking drives to include "international tobacco firms which spend millions to spread false propaganda."

The seminar, attended by officials from Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, urged the advertising ban on Gulf governments, which have already taken some steps to discourage smoking.

But despite anti-smoking campaigns launched nearly five years ago, the habit remains popular in the oil-rich Gulf states, making them prime targets for intense tobacco industry marketing efforts, including sponsorship of sports events.

A packet of cigarettes in Bahrain costs between 270 and 300 fils (S.D. 72 to S.D. 80).

Health authorities say cigarettes can cause a variety of diseases from cancer to bronchitis. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has said that smoking-related cancer threatens to become one of tomorrow's major health hazards in developing countries.

The worldwide industry spends more than two billion dollars annually on advertising, according to United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) statistics.

Cigarette imports face a 50 per cent duty here and those with high tar and nicotine content are banned in Gulf countries, while cigarette advertisements must carry health warnings.

The Bahrain seminar appealed to mosque preachers to speak out from the pulpit against smoking. It also urged local airlines not to advertise cigarettes in their publications or sell cigarettes in planes.

Anti-smoking societies have appeared in the Gulf, with many shops now displaying "think you for not smoking" signs.

In Bahrain, one hotel has set aside rooms for non-smokers and another has introduced a no-smoking area in its restaurant.

In Kuwait, a doctor opened a clinic a few months ago to help those who want to give up smoking.

But Dr. Ahmed Matallah Al-Ansari of Bahrain told the seminar that the time and money being spent on dissuading the smoker should instead be devoted to persuading schoolchildren of the evils of smoking.



Traditional Israeli Jews — like these seen at the Wailing Wall — consume little alcohol, but the young are now imitating a western lifestyle

# Australians face crackdown on drunken driving

By Brian Timms  
Reuter

SYDNEY — A three-month-old police crackdown on drunken drivers has almost halved the road death toll in New South Wales, Australia's most populous state.

Police, using a fleet of vans equipped with breathalysers, are delighted with the dramatic effect of their campaign.

Breath-testing, in which motorists are flagged down at random and asked to breathe into a bag, was launched on Dec. 17.

Since the campaign began, the road death toll has been cut by 158 and the number injured has been reduced by several thousand, police said.

So far this year 133 people have been killed on New South Wales roads compared with 252 for the same period in 1982.

"This is better than most expectations and we are very encouraged by the response," said a police spokesman.

Australia has one of the worst highway accident rates in the world, with a casualty toll last year of more than 3,000 killed and 40,000 injured. According to the government, most Australians who die between the ages of five and 34 are killed on the roads.

But the campaign began in controversy. Motorists complained that random testing was an invasion of privacy while hotel and club proprietors, particularly in the city of Sydney, feared there would be a drastic drop in their takings.

The bar owners' fears were

well-founded. Overall sales of beer and takings from tavern gambling machines are already down by about 30 per cent.

Moreover, the breathalyser has also resulted in the loss of more than 1,000 jobs, mostly part-time bar-workers, in hotels around the Sydney area.

But the major effect is being felt by urban hotels with beer gardens, where motorists used to drive for an evening out, said a spokesman for the Australian Hotels Association.

"Local regulations state these hotels must have car parks. Now, because they have car parks, trade has fallen off," he said.

City clubs, which used to be packed most evenings of the week, are now half full and a lot of patrons leave early.

Club and hotel owners say they

are not opposed in principle to the breathalyser and its effect on road deaths. They expect that in the long run, with breath-testing introduced for a three-year trial period, drivers will learn self-control when they see a bottle.

But at the moment, from the people packing take-away liquor stores, it appears that most have taken to drinking at home.

They were given a jolt by the first "high profile" police campaign, accompanied by advertising which warned of the penalties involved.

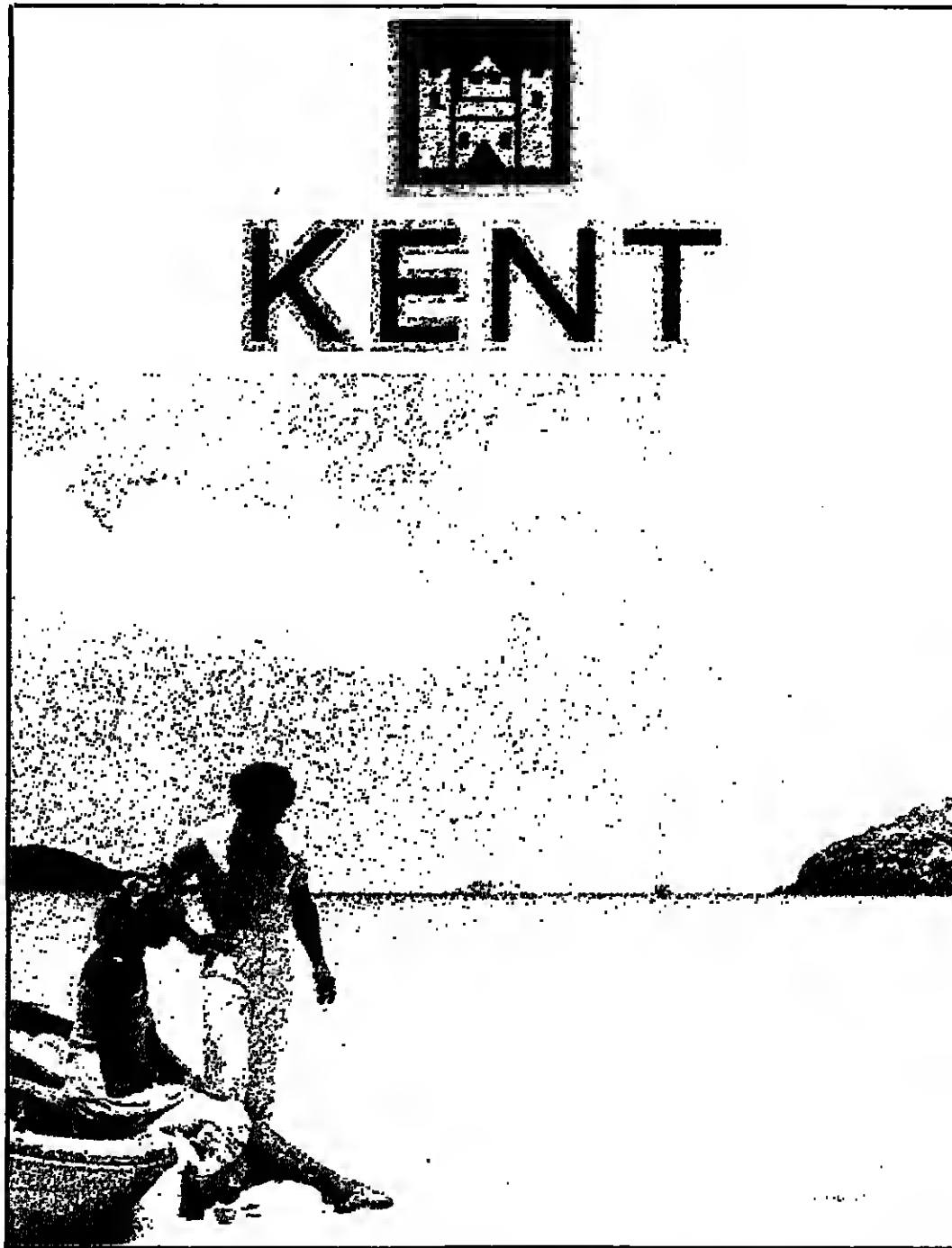
When it began, police parked their vans, nicknamed "booze-buses" on the roadside, signalling groups of drivers to pull over for a blow in the bag. Now much of the testing is done from patrol cars often parked in side-streets.

The bag changes colour to indicate how much alcohol the driver has in his blood. Fines of Australian \$500 (U.S. \$500), plus a six-month driving ban, are imposed when the blood-alcohol level reached 0.05 — equivalent to about three medium-size glasses of beer or wine in an hour.

The driver faces a year in jail if the blood-alcohol level goes far above the minimum.

Police say their problem now is to keep up the momentum to avoid drivers slipping back into their old habits.

Statistics show that so far the threat of arrest has been enough to keep the drinking motorist off the road. Out of 136,605 drivers tested since the campaign began, only 588 have been charged with being over the limit.



Cigarette advertising, which increasingly promotes an outdoor image, was called "false propaganda"

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:30	Koran
17:50	Cartoons
18:10	Beverly
18:30	Local Programme
19:00	Local Programme
19:30	Local Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:00	From the Arab Heritage
21:30	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
20:00	News in Hebrew
21:00	Comedy
22:00	Marco Polo
23:00	News in English
23:15	Play of the Week

RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9500 KHz, SW	
07:00	Morning Show
07:30	News Summary
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
12:00	Pop Session
12:30	News Summary
13:00	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Instruments
16:30	Now Music
16:00	Concert Hour
16:30	News Summary
16:45	Instruments, Old Favorites
17:00	Talking Points, Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Over a Cup of Tea, Arabic Music
19:30	News
19:35	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
21:30	News Summary
21:45	News Summary
24:00	News Summary

VOICE OF AMERICA	
1260, 3965, 7200, 15205, 17275 KHz.	
05:00	Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 18:00 Special 18:15 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 18:30 News Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English: news, features: Space and Man 20:30 News Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 21:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 22:00 Special English: news 22:15 Music USA 12:01 24 Hours News Summary 07:30

BBC WORLD SERVICE	
630, 720, 1413 KHz.	
06:00	Newsdesk 06:30 Waveguide 06:40 Book Club 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:30

TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* Paintings by Dimer Fawzi, at the Ali Art Gallery.	
* Architectural signs exhibitions, at Marriott Hotel.	
* These exhibitions are on at the French Cultural Centre.	
* "Jean-Jacques Rousseau."	
* "Antoine Bourdelle: Sculptor."	
VIDEO	
* Documentary (5:00 p.m.) and "Les Amies 2001" (6:00 p.m.) at the French Cultural Centre.	
TV FILM	
* "Monsieur Les Galopins" at 8:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41903
Soviet Cultural Centre	42003
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	665195
Hussein Youth City	667181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	664251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355

MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m.	

PRAYER TIMES	
04:22	Fajr
05:43	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:46	Dhuhr
15:01	'Asr
17:45	Maghrib
19:08	Isha

AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alfa Information Department at Amman Airport tel. 22205-6, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
06:45	Cairo (EA)
07:45	Karachi (PIA)
08:45	Cairo (RJ)
08:55	Agaba (RJ)
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
11:00	Laraca (CY)
11:25	Istanbul, Ankara (TA)
13:40	Kuwait (KAC)
14:50	Bucharest (TAROM)
15:20	Jeddah (Saudi)
16:30	Bangkok (RJ)
16:30	Cairo (RJ)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:15	Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:15	Zurich (SR)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
18:40	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:05	Cairo (EA)
20:05	Frankfurt (LH)
20:15	Beirut (MEA)
00:30	Baghdad (RJ)
00:30	Cairo (RJ)
00:45	Baghdad (RJ)
01:45	Cairo (EA)
02:30	Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

MONEY EXCHANGE	
Local sell-buy rates in fils	
Belgian franc	76/5 77/1
French franc	134/3 135/1
French franc	314/3 315/5
Irakli dinar	521/2 524/4
Iranian ryal (for 100)	25/2 25/3
Japanese yen (for 100)	150/4 150/5
Kuwaiti dinar	1210/7 1215/3
Lebanese lira	83/3 84/2
Dmaal ryal	1018/5 1024/8
Omani ryal	87/4 87/5
Saudi ryal	102/4 103/3
Swedish crown	47/7 48
Swiss franc	172/ 173
Syrian lira	61/1 61/6
T.A.E. dirham	300/ 250
U.K. sterling pound	537/ 540/3
U.S. dollar	353/5 355/5
W. German mark	158/8 149/7

DEPARTURES	
04:50	Cairo (RJ)
05:50	Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Agaba (RJ)
07:50	Cairo (EA)
09:05	Beirut (MEA)
09:00	Rome (Alitalia)
09:15	Karachi (PIA)
09:25	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:10	Beirut, Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:45	Laraca (CY)
12:00	London (RJ)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
12:30	Dhahran (TA)
14:30	Cairo (RJ)
14:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:05	Laraca, Bucharest (TAROM)
16:30	Jeddah (Saudi)

EMERGENCIES	
Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	66111
Fire headquarters	23946-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	36141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	7125-8

HOSPITALS	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman	42362-4
Akleh Maternity, J. Amman	42362
Jabel Amman Maternity	36140
Malhin, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shmeisani	664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital	669131-7
University Hospital	845845
Or Al-Safa, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Mustashfi Hospital	667227-4
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664104
Italian, Al-Muhajrejo	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91111

NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Amin Abdul Jabbar	24222 36747

MARKET PRICES	
Upper-lower price in fils per kg.	
Almond (green)	550 / 450
Apple (American)	500 / 450
Apple (Double Red)	300 / 250
Apple (Golden)	300 / 250
Apple (Turkish)	500 / 450
Apple (French)	350 / 300
Apple (Starline)	300 / 250
Banana	370 / 320
Banana (Mukammal)	230 / 200
Beans	800 / 700
Beans (broad)	240 / 200
Beets	180 / 140
Bonani	280 / 200
Cabbage	160 / 120
Carrot	180 / 140
Cauliflower (white)	160 / 120
Chestnuts	520 / 450
Coconut	300 / 250
Cucumber (large)	300 / 250
Cucumber (small)	400 / 350
Eggplant (large)	340 / 300
Garlic	500 / 450
Grapefruit	130 / 100
Grape (white)	900 / 800
Grape (black)	800 / 700
Lemon	160 / 120
Marrow (large)	250 / 200
Marrow (small)	340 / 300
Olives	450 / 400
Onion (dry)	140 / 100
Onion (green)	200 / 160
Oranges	250 / 200
Oranges (Mandarine)	300 / 250
Oranges (Shamouti)	250 / 200
Oranges (local)	300 / 250
Peas	600 / 500
Pears (African)	550 / 450
Pears (American)	650 / 500
Peaches	850 / 750
Peppercorn (Sweet)	600 / 550
Pepper (Hot Green)	1800 / 800
Plums	850 / 750
Potatoes (local)	190 / 160
Potatoes (imported)	160 / 120
Radish	70 / 50
Sage	150 / 120
Spinach	250 / 200
Tomatoes	220 / 180
Turnip	180 / 150
Watermelon (Indian)	400 / 300
Watermelon (Saudi)	250 / 200



## SPORTS

# Difficult task ahead of Villa in Turin

LONDON (R) — If Italian soccer fans are to be believed, Aston Villa's days as European Cup holders are numbered.

On Wednesday night Villa meet Juventus in Turin's Stadio Comunale and, although they have never lost an away game in the European Cup, few Italians envisage them scoring the two goals which would take them into the semifinals.

The Juventus all-stars won the first leg in Birmingham 2-1, with goals from World Cup hero Paolo Rossi and Polish crackshot Zbigniew Boniek.

Rossi and Boniek are just two members of a Juventus line-up which reads like a "who's who" of soccer. Scanning the Italian champions' team-sheet for possible weaknesses is futile ... Dino Zoff ... Claudio Gentile ... Marco Tardelli ... Michel Platini ... Roberto Bettega ... Antonio Cabrini.

With Villa apparently on the way out, England's hopes of retaining the trophy for a seventh year will rest with Liverpool, surprise 2-1 losers against Widzew Lodz in Poland.

That defeat was mostly due to

the eccentricities of their popular Zimbabwean goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar and Widzew Boniek's former club, would be foolish to imagine their work is done.

Liverpool, winners in 1977, 1978 and 1981, have never come back from two goals down in 20 years of European competition -- but there is a first time for everything.

Juventus and Liverpool should be joined by West Germany's Hamburg in the semi-finals.

Hamburg built up a match-winning 3-0 lead against Dynamo Kiev in Tbilisi who weeks ago and the spirited Soviet champions may be in for another mauling.

Danish international Lars Bastrop scored all three goals in Tbilisi, totally overshadowing Kiev's former European Footballer of the Year Oleg Blokhin who appears to have lost all interest since the World Cup.

The fourth quarter-final is delicately poised with Portugal's Sporting Lisbon carrying a one-goal lead across the border into Spain where they tackle Real Sociedad.

While England has been mon-

opolising the Champions' Cup, Spanish Clubs have been enjoying similar success in the Cupwinners' through Barcelona (1979 and 1982) and Valencia (1980).

Barcelona, with Diego Maradona fully fit and former Argentine manager Cesar Luis Menotti at the helm, should account for visiting Austria Vienna having drawn 0-0 away from home.

And they may well be joined in the last four by arch rivals Real Madrid. Real drew 1-1 with Internazionale in Milan and will be hot favourites to beat their old foes in the Bernabeu stadium.

Inter's chances will dip further if Italian internationals Gabriele Oriali and Salvatore Bagni fail to shrug off injuries.

West German midfielder Hansi Mueller keeps his place in the team despite coming under fire recently for a series of poor displays following a lengthy injury.

Mueller will come face to face with his World Cup team-mate Uli Stielike and the outcome of their midfield battle could decide the tie.

Bayern Munich, champions of Europe from 1974-76, could be

the best known casualties in the Cupwinners', having been held to a 0-0 draw at home by Scottish Premier League leaders Aberdeen.

The exciting young Aberdeen side bristles with talent and they have emerged as a major force at both home and abroad.

Paris St. Germain of France will be the only club to go into the second leg with a lead. They travel to Belgium with a two-goal advantage over waterschei and should have little difficulty in reaching the last four.

Once mighty Benfica, now reduced to a supporting role in the UEFA Cup, can take a step nearer another trophy against Roma of Italy. The Portuguese ended Roma's unbeaten home record with a 2-1 victory in the first leg and the Italians may be pre-occupied with their battle for the League Championship.

Valencia, in danger of being relegated for the first time since 1932, are also up against it. They meet Anderlecht in Belgium and a 2-1 first leg defeat has probably left them with too much to do.

# Shergar's whereabouts still a total mystery

By Colin McIntyre  
Rover

DUBLIN (R) — One month after the £10 million (\$15m) racehorse Sheragar was kidnapped his whereabouts remain a total mystery and police admit they are baffled.

They have interviewed more than 700 people, including 100 jockeys, since masked gunmen stole Sheragar from the Aga Khan's Ballymany stud farm west of Dublin. But a police spokesman said: "We are still in the dark. We simply have no idea where he is."

Farmers have been urged to search every corner of their land and even clairvoyants were called in to help find the horse, winner of both English and Irish Derbys in 1981.

Police are following up the only real lead in the case, descriptions of three men they have nicknamed "the nose", "the jockey" and "the guard" seen near the Aga Khan's Ballymany stud west of Dublin on the night of the kidnapping.

The only other clue they have is a demand for a £2m (\$3m) ransom delivered a few days later, which police are treating as genuine.

Although the lack of new clues has prompted fears that the stallion might be dead, police and bloodstock experts believe he is still alive.

Experts have discounted an anonymous call just after the kidnapping saying Sheragar had been put down after injuring himself in his stall.

They base their optimism on the fact that the stallion, one of the world's most valuable horses, was snatched right at the beginning of the breeding season.

This suggested the kidnappers were familiar with horses and racing, probably knew how to handle a temperamental young thoroughbred and were aware of his value, alive, to his owners at a critical time.

Shergar, syndicated among 40 shareholders, was scheduled to cover some 55 mares during the season, which lasts until June. At £70,000 (\$105,000) a time, this represents a total of £3.9m (\$5.9m) for his owners this year. A stallion can be expected to be active for between 10 and 15 years.

The syndicate has lodged a £20m (\$30m) claim for compensation for damages with the county council in Kildare, where the Ballymany stud is located.

But legal experts believe it will be extremely difficult to prove that any possible harm to the horse was done within the county borders.

The head of the Irish national stud, John Clarke, is one of those who believes Sheragar is still alive.

"I think that if he had been killed or had died the people involved would have told the police where to find the horse," he said recently.

But he added that the longer the horse was cooped up the less chance there was of his being returned in good shape.

"Stallions at this time of the



Shergar, most valuable stallion in Europe, if not in the world

year have to reach maximum fitness and if Sheragar is stuck in some small stable or garage it is not going to do his temperamental any good," he said.

The possibility that the horse might be ill was raised by a newspaper report that quantities of a drug used to treat influenza in horses had been stolen from a stable in Donegal, in the far north of Ireland. Police are investigating.

While there is a general belief that the horse is still alive, there are a number of theories about where he is, ranging from so-called "bandit country" along the other side of the border with Northern Ireland to as far afield as the Middle East.

At one point the search shifted to the wild Galway coast in Western Ireland after an English clairvoyant said Sheragar was being held in a ruined abbey in the area. Some people, including Jon-

athan Irwin of Goffs Bloodstock Sales, which handles all thoroughbred sales in Ireland, think the horse is probably not far from the Ballymany stud.

"If you are driving a strange horse-box in this horse country, the first thing you would want to do is get off the main roads," he said. Within a 35 mile (55 km) radius of the stud are the Wicklow mountains and the Allenwood bogland and forest regions.

As Irish police struggled on, they received encouragement from an American detective who tracked down the kidnapped mare San Freluche, carrying a foal from the famous stallion Secretariat, in 1977. It took him six months to find the horse in a farm in Kentucky, after innumerable hoaxes and false leads.

Related story page 8

## Pfaff defeats Fairbank

BOSTON (R) — The only two seeds due to play on the opening day of the \$150,000 Boston women's tennis tournament were both eliminated Monday.

West Germany's Eva Pfaff topped eighth-seeded Rosalyn Fairbank of South Africa 6-3, 6-2 and seventh-seeded Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia withdrew because of influenza.

The hard-hitting Pfaff kept Fairbank anchored to the baseline with strong volleys. She broke her opponent's service in the eighth game to take the opening set and won the final five games of the second.

Yvonne Vermaak of South Africa, a hard-fought 6-2, 3-6, 6-3 victory over Jausovec's replacement, Anna Marie Fernandez of the United States.

## Barry Sheene back in business

KYALAMI, South Africa (R) — Barry Sheene, the man they said would never sit on a motor bike again, is back in business.

Less than a year after suffering appalling leg injuries in a practice crash at Silverstone, the 32-year-old Briton returned to competitive racing Tuesday when he took part in unofficial practice for Saturday's South African Grand Prix which opens the 1983 World Motorcycle Championship season.

Sheene, twice world 500 cc champion, lapped the 4.1 km sun-baked circuit at speeds of around 159 kph, about three seconds slower than the fastest riders, and said he was well pleased with how things had gone.

"I always look at things the worst way they can turn out," he said after climbing off his Suzuki.

"and today certainly went better than that."

He said he had felt a bit of pain in his legs, but joked: "It's nothing to cry about."

Sheene is making a cautious return to the world championship in what he describes as his "convalescence period".

"If I finish in the first 15 on Saturday I'll be very, very happy," he said, "and that's only the beginning."

Sheene is riding a virtually standard racing bike in South Africa but hopes to be back on a full blown works machine within a couple of months.

Supporting his comeback were his parents and girlfriend Stephanie Maclean, who accompany him to every race.

His mother Iris said she had dreaded the day when her son

would return to the track but felt her nerves Tuesday had been better than she had expected.

Apart from Sheene, reigning world champion Franco Uncini of Italy and his California teammate Randy Mamola were among the main contenders who were out on the track Tuesday.

Other leading American riders, such as Yamaha's fearsome duo of Kenny Roberts and Eddie Lawson, and the sensation of the 1982 season, "Fast" Freddie Spencer, were due to arrive here Tuesday night after racing in the Daytona 200 in Florida. Three times world champion Roberts and Lawson completed a one-two triumph there.

After another untimed session Wednesday, official qualifying takes place on Thursday and Friday.

## Williams Formula One team lodges appeal

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — The Williams Formula One racing team will lodge an appeal by Tuesday night against Keke Rosberg's disqualification from the number two spot in Sunday's Brazilian Grand Prix, manager Peter Collins said Tuesday.

Collins told Reuters he planned to appeal to the governing International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) in Paris but he said the appeal could take a month to be heard.

"We gave notification of our appeal after officials disqualified Rosberg Sunday night," Collins

said. "The rules gave us 48 hours after notification to lodge the appeal."

Stewards disqualified Finland's Rosberg, the champion last year, from second place when they ruled that it was illegal for the Williams team to push-start his car after a pit-stop.

Rosberg had recovered from a brief fire in his Williams during the crucial pit stop, returning to the track in ninth place but driving skilfully to finish second behind the eventual winner Nelson Piquet of Brazil.

## Soviet paper attacks Los Angeles Organising Committee

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet newspaper attacked the Los Angeles Organising Committee for the 1984 Olympics Tuesday, saying the games were being shoddily arranged with the only benefits going to big business.

The Communist youth daily Komsomolskaya Pravda said one day at the Los Angeles Olympics would cost twice as much as a day at the 1980 Moscow Games, which the United States boycotted in protest at Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Smog, the high crime rate and the long distance athletes would live from competition arenas would make the competitors tense and make the games a sporting fiasco, the newspaper said.

The sponsorship system through which a few major U.S. firms would each construct a venue for the games was equivalent to turning the Olympics over to the businessmen, the paper said.

The Los Angeles Olympic Committee maintains its sponsorship system is necessary because the U.S. government is not financing the games, which Los Angeles says will benefit from having only a few firms competing for publicity.

Komsomolskaya Pravda made clear it regarded the absence of state organisation as an aberration of the American system.

## Olga Bicheroova -- small miracle of gymnastics

By Vitali Melik-Karamov

MOSCOW (APN) — Moscow schoolgirl Olga Bicheroova became one of the world's most popular sportswomen when she won the overall world title in gymnastics in December 1981. Her victory was a sensation of the post-Olympic year because the 15-year-old girl was not even a first regular of the national team and had learned about her participation in the world championship literally on the eve of it—she had to replace her teammate because of the latter's illness. Charming blue-eyed Olga has since become the symbol of women's gymnastics, in the world, just as another Olga, Korbut—Bicheroova's idol—had been somewhat earlier.

Bicheroova was born into a family of electronic engineers in Moscow on May 22, 1966. She was five when her grandmother took her to a figure-skating training group, and at the age of 7 she also joined a group which practised gymnastics. Olga didn't want to abandon either figure skating or gymnastics but she had to make a choice. Skating still remains one of Bicheroova's hobbies.

At the beginning her coach, 37-year-old Boris Orlov, didn't pay any special attention to Olga in his group. She liked gymnastics and her coach liked to train her. They didn't set themselves any great aims, though Olga certainly excelled the other trainees in posturefulness and diligence. But she never resembled a robot that blindly followed all the directions of the coach. She always listened to his suggestions attentively but if she disagreed with something in them, she was never afraid of raising objections.

More than a year has passed since her fantastic triumph, but, judging by all indications, nothing has changed in Olga's life. She is benevolent and amiable to all, as usual. As before, she is training together with her teammates in the gym of the Central Army Sports Club in the Leningradsky Avenue in Moscow. As usual, if Olga fails to master some element, she goes to a small gym, near by, closes the door and doesn't even allow the coach to enter it until she achieves an absolutely flawless execution of the element. But when she fails to cope with an element on her own, she weeps so bitterly that one feels like banning all gymnastics which makes this charming girl feel so sad. But Olga cannot imagine what will become of her if something of the kind happens because she cannot live without gymnastics.

Boris Orlov holds the view that Olga stamped her leadership in world gymnastics by winning the World Cup in Yugoslavia in the autumn of 1982 due to the main features of her character—diligence, ability to spare no effort and to take pains in training, and devotion to sport. True, she tied for first place with another Soviet gymnast, Natalya Yurchenko. But it is worthy of special note here that Bicheroova didn't train during almost half of the 1982 season because of a strained thigh muscle. The World Cup competition was the first in which she participated after the world championship, and she managed not only to restore her

previous compositions, but also to introduce much more complicated elements into them.

Her psychological stability is surprising. As a rule, it is necessary for a gymnast to go through several competitions before taking part in the contest of such a calibre as the World Cup, but Bicheroova did without them. Her phenomenal quality is that as she grows up, she feels stresses less and less, though it is believed that in the context of the present-day high-risk combinations only 12-year-old girls can fly, jump and revolve on the gymnastic apparatus fearlessly.

Olga is a very lucky gymnast. The only thing that makes her unhappy is her allergy to animals, which made her give her favourite hamster Puzan to the child-care centre. She envies her coach who keeps a collie dog, a hamster, a turtle and a couple of canaries which continuously hatches nestlings. Another hobby, postage stamp collecting, compensates for the absence of animals at home. Olga collects only stamps with fauna and buys them in all the countries where she goes to compete. She is an excellent pupil at school but history stands out as her favourite subject. That is why when asked what places among those that she has visited have impressed her most of all, Olga says promptly, "The Acropolis in Athens."

According to Olga, no southern resort on a sea coast can be compared with the Russian forest. It is the greatest pleasure for her to go together with her parents to the house of an old man, an acquaintance of theirs, who is living in a far-off village 300 km away from Moscow, to stay there for a week, gathering mushrooms, and then to dry or pickle them for the winter. Olga likes chocolates and takes

great pride in the fact that she can eat a lot of them without gaining weight. But she limits her appetite when eating the pies baked by her grandmother. Olga does her best to read more and never watches TV. She usually goes to bed close to midnight and gets up just after 7 o'clock. Among the theatre performances that she saw in 1982, she likes most of all "Yunona and Avos" which resembles a rock opera in its style and is staged by the popular Leninist Komsomol Theatre in Moscow. She doesn't like to wear skirts, preferring slacks. Olga has decided to quit competition gymnastics at the age of 20 or 22 at the maximum, and then become a researcher, most likely in history.

But at present she is devoting all her time to mastering new compositions. They must form the basis of her routines at the 1984 Olympics. Bicheroova intends to perform some elements on the asymmetrical bars, which have never been performed by anyone, as well as a unique vault—a somersault with a 540-degree turn. There is no evaluation for this vault in the international classification so far. But she pays primary attention to the new floor exercise which is her favourite event. The floor exercise is accompanied by disco music and consists of a series of ultra-complex acrobatic elements. Before recruiting his group of female gymnasts, Boris Orlov worked as the acrobatics coach in the USSR women's national gymnastic team. This explains why Bicheroova figures among the best in the world in this part of the gymnastic preparation.

When Olga was asked after her victory at the world championship what her main dream was, the girl whose height was 137 cm at that time said that most of all she wanted to grow taller. And she gained

about five centimetres of height during one year. She is gradually turning from a charming girl into a beautiful young woman. Many illustrated magazines carried Bicheroova's photographs on the eve of New Year's Day. Not every athlete can stand this pressure of popularity, but Olga is not only indifferent to her fame but is usually even displeased when people recognise her in the underground.



Bicheroova executing an exercise on the beam

This distracts, she says. And one should not distract Bicheroova because she is a serious person.

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## ECONOMY

## OPEC's oil price cut draws mixed reactions

HONG KONG (R) — Oil importing nations Tuesday calculated much they could expect to receive following OPEC's price cut, some predicted their own earnings would fall as well.

Financial markets opened calmly following the OPEC reduction of \$5 a barrel which U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said could help spur recovery in recession.

In Tokyo, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said that he had told government economists to draw up plans to stimulate Japan's economy.

"I believe the much sought after OPEC decision will have favorable effects on the world economy, including the Japanese economy," the prime minister told reporters.

The economic planning agency said Japan's oil bill would be cut about \$6.5 billion annually as a result of the OPEC move while the country's economic growth would be boosted by 0.35 per cent in the first year and 0.93 per cent in the second.

Some developing countries noted that lower revenues for Middle East oil producers would add to a drop in their own incomes.

They include South Korea, which has tried to offset its oil bill by undertaking construction projects in the Middle East worth billions of dollars, and Pakistan which has substantial amounts of oil from Arab countries as well as 2.5 billion a year in remittances.

from citizens working in the region.

The South Korean government and businessmen there both hailed OPEC's action and said lower production costs would help make the country's goods more competitive on export markets, leading to a lower deficit in the current account. This in turn would make it easier for Seoul to borrow abroad, they predicted.

But the government-backed Korea Development Institute said there could be a 10 per cent fall in construction contracts.

In Islamabad, official sources said energy-starved Pakistan could save about \$150 million a year and the money would be used to develop domestic oil and natural gas resources now supplying only about 10 per cent of the country's energy needs.

But aid given by Middle East oil exporters to fellow Muslim Pakistan might be affected along with the flow of remittance money, they added.

Private economists in the United States were sceptical as to whether the OPEC agreement would last because of disputes within the organisation and the economic problems of some members.

They said much would depend on whether Britain cut the price of its North Sea crude.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani warned Monday that a further reduction by London of more than \$1.50 a barrel would start a price war.

Dealers on the Singapore open market predicted Tuesday that spot prices would fall in the long run to as low as \$25 a barrel, \$4 below the new OPEC reference level.

They said there had not been any immediate change in the price of petroleum products in Singapore, but added that the full impact of OPEC's move would not be known for at least two weeks.

In Jakarta, Indonesia's oil production quota will remain at the same level of 1.3 million barrels a day under the OPEC agreement reached in London, a state planning board source said Tuesday.

The source said the benchmark Minas crude would be set \$5 down at \$29.53 a barrel, retaining its premium over Saudi light marker crude.

Industry sources in neighbouring Malaysia, an exporter but not an OPEC member, said an official cut in prices was expected shortly.

Malaysia gets about one-third of its revenue from oil exports which run at about 80 per cent of production, currently about 360,000 barrels daily.

Official prices for its high-quality crude last dropped in April, 1982, and now range from \$34.10 to \$37.30 a barrel.

Far East foreign exchange and bullion markets opened calmly as investors assessed the oil situation.

Gold eased to \$435.25 an ounce in early Hong Kong trading from \$436.50 in New York Monday.

## Mexico falls in line with new OPEC level

MEXICO CITY (R) — Financially-pressed Mexico cut its oil price by \$2.75 per barrel Monday night, erasing a year-long price advantage over competitors in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Mexico, the world's fourth biggest producer although not a member of OPEC, announced the new prices hours after OPEC cut its benchmark price by \$5 to \$29.00 per barrel.

Mexico's prized light Isthmus crude, comparable in quality to the Saudi light which acts as the OPEC marker, will now cost \$29.00 per barrel instead of \$32.50, thus losing its advantage over the Saudi crude.

The price of Mexico's heavy Maya crude was cut from \$25 to \$23.00 a barrel.

A spokesman for the state oil company Pemex told Reuters the Maya price was fixed after Mexico agreed to cooperate with Venezuela in the heavy oil market, a highly competitive field particularly in the United States.

Oil is Mexico's main source of foreign revenue, badly needed to meet payments on its foreign debt of more than \$80 billion.

Mexico sells its crude in a 50/50 light-heavy mix and the president's office said the price cut would cost the country \$1.3 billion in projected crude income this year.

But the statement noted that a decline in world interest rates would save the country \$1.5 billion in interest payments due this year on its debt.

Before the price cut, the finance ministry had estimated oil income this year at \$15 billion, about three-quarters of total export revenue, and interest payments at \$12 billion.

The statement by the president's office recalled the efforts of the three-month old administration of Mr. Miguel De La Madrid to consult OPEC closely before any price cut, a policy sharply contrasting with that of the preceding government which set prices in line with market demand.

The statement said that despite the relatively moderate price drop Mexico aimed to export 1.5 million barrels a day this year, the same as last year.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani told reporters that OPEC had an understanding with Mexico.

Among threats to the OPEC bid to stabilise prices at \$29 is the possibility of aggressive price cutting by non-members, particularly debt-laden Mexico, and Britain. But OPEC ministers have all along been indicating they consider Mexico the lesser threat.

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"All our entreaties were rejected," lamented an Arabic poem by Oil Minister Mana Al Oteiba of the United Arab Emirates, who regularly breaks into verse during the long-drawn conclaves of OPEC.

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Desperate for cash, Nigeria ignored pleas by Arab sellers at the OPEC meeting to stop offering its oil



# WORLD

## Iranian boy in U.K. faces deportation

TORQUAY, England (R) — A six-year-old Iranian boy has been ordered back to Iran by Britain because the British couple who have looked after him for five years cannot afford to send him to a private school.

A Home Office spokesman said Ali Reza Sandi Atashbar would be deported unless he leaves his state-supported school and enters a private one.

Foreign children may live in Britain only if they are enrolled in independent schools and do not draw upon public funds for their education.

Ali's elder brother, Kambiz, aged 10, attends a private school here but Walter and Megan Wyatt, both 66, cannot afford the additional fees for Ali.

The Wyatts took in the boys when their parents returned to Tehran in 1977 after attending a language course in this southern English town.

"Their parents were concerned for their futures if the boys went back with them," Mrs. Wyatt said Tuesday.

The Times newspaper quoted Ali as saying: "I do not want to go back because there are nasty men there who might kill me. I want to stay here."

## Slain Turkish envoy buried

ANKARA (R) — Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia shot by Armenian guerrillas in Belgrade last week, was buried Tuesday with full state honours in an emotional ceremony attended by top government officials.

Mr. Balkar, fatally wounded when two gunmen ambushed his car last Wednesday, was the latest victim in a 10-year campaign against Turkey living abroad by Armenian militants in which at least 25 Turks, mostly diplomats, have died.

The attacks are in revenge for what the Armenian guerrillas say was the massacre of 1.5 million of their people in eastern Turkey during World War I, a charge denied by Turkey.

## One owner believes stolen Irish racehorse is alive

LONDON (R) — Shergar, the champion racehorse stolen from an Irish stud a month ago, is still alive and his release is being negotiated, one owner was quoted Tuesday as saying.

The Daily Express newspaper quoted Capt. Tim Rogers, a member of the Shergar Syndicate, as saying: "We believe the horse is still alive and still in Ireland."

"Negotiations are going on. I am not involved directly, but I am doing what I can to help."

The Express said the negotiations for the £10 million (\$15

## Pro-East bloc proposal put forward at Madrid

MADRID (R) — Western governments were urged Tuesday to drop or soften demands for improved human rights conduct in the Soviet bloc in a bid to bring the marathon European security review conference here to a speedy end.

The new initiative was made by eight of the neutral and non-aligned states at the 35-state meeting which tabled a new draft concluding document substantially watering down the Western demands.

The document dropped calls for specific undertakings not to expel foreign newsmen, to halt jamming of foreign radio broadcasts, to respect the right to strike and to sanction so-called Helsinki monitor groups.

These are groups set up inside the Soviet Union by individuals to monitor the human rights undertakings in the 1975 Helsinki accords on security and cooperation (CSCE).

East-West differences over human rights, worsened by the imposition of martial law in Poland, have been largely responsible

for dragging out debates here for 29 months.

The conference, which began on Nov. 11, 1980, can only end with a consensus vote. The new draft sets April 27 as a proposed closing date.

Diplomats of Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia said they drafted the new proposed final document to include all that was realistically obtainable in Tuesday's East-West climate.

Another proposal to make specific mention of a meeting of Western foreign ministers in Madrid to condemn martial law in Poland has also been diluted into two vague references and a strong clause on the right of self-determination was dropped.

The draft also replaces Western demands for foreign newsmen to have access to institutions, public and private organisations and individuals with a vaguer call for them to be able to communicate with their sources.

Western objections to a clause recognising that authorities in certain cases could confiscate books

and other material carried by foreign newsmen were also overruled.

However, proposals on freer access to foreign missions and on upholding religious freedom were retained.

Initial Western response to the new draft, formally tabled by Yugoslavia, was muted.

"Clearly, we will have to consult our governments but it appears at first sight to be weak on the human dimension and to be more in line with what the Soviet bloc wanted," a senior Western diplomat said.

He added there was no chance that the West would accept the draft as a final version, leaving open the possibility that the Madrid meeting could end in outright failure or with a one-line compromise postponing debates for several years.

The new draft also attempts to bridge East-West differences on the scope of a follow-up conference designed to encourage military confidence-building measures and guard against surprise attack in Europe.

## Army units barred from Irish parade

NEW YORK (R) — The Pentagon has barred federal military units from marching in Thursday's St. Patrick's Day parade in New York because of the furor over the parade's outspoken grand marshal, Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporter Michael Flannery.

A Defence Department statement Tuesday said the parade "has not been unanimously supported by the entire Irish-American community and has received neither the traditional endorsement of the government of Ireland nor the participation of state and local officials."

The 26th army band, stationed at Fort Hamilton, in New York City, had been due to take part in the parade. But a spokesman said the band of the U.S. military academy at West Point, a traditional

participant, had not been invited this year.

The choice of Mr. Flannery, 81, as grand marshal has prompted several marching bands to drop out of the march, the largest Irish parade in the world, and some prominent Irish Americans have also refused to take part.

Mr. Flannery has several times claimed he would take cheerers for him at the parade as a sign of support for the IRA.

The parade by Fifth Avenue is traditionally led by the first battalion, 69th Infantry, 42nd Infantry Division of the New York State Army National Guard.

But a Pentagon spokesman said: "The order affects the 69th Infantry. I assume, so far, they are following the order."

The Irish government has withdrawn its participation in the

parade and Air Lingus, the Irish national airline, has refused to sponsor television coverage.

### Policeman shot dead

BELFAST (R) — Gunmen shot and killed a part-time policeman near the border town of Newry, 70 kilometres southwest of Belfast.

Police said the off-duty reserve constable was driving a bread van when he was overtaken by three men in a car. Two of them riddled the vehicle with automatic weapons fire.

The Irish Republican Army (IRA) claimed responsibility for the shooting and warned of more attacks in the Newry area in coming weeks.

The reserve policeman was the seventh member of the force to be killed this year.

## More police brutality alleged in Dallas trial

DALLAS, Texas (R) — A New Orleans black told a court Monday police interrogated him so brutally that he made up a story which may have led to the killing of another black during a manhunt for the murderer of a white patrolman.

Robert Davis, 28, is one of four men who have accused seven New Orleans policemen of violating their civil rights in an intensive investigation that left dozens of blacks complaining they were roughed up.

Two of the others and the brother of one have already testified at the trial of the seven officers that police beat them up in an attempt to gain information about the murder in the poor Algiers district of New Orleans in November 1980.

During the search four blacks were shot dead by police, who said they opened fire in self-defence. The affair generated such intense publicity in New Orleans that the trial was moved to Dallas.

Mr. Davis said detectives first took him to a secluded wooded area where one threatened to blow his head off with a shotgun and push him off a bridge.

Then they took him to police headquarters where they tied him to a chair, hit him with a heavy book and tied a plastic bag over his head, he said.

"I thought I was going to die," he told the all-white jury of seven women and five men.

Mr. Davis said he was so frightened that he made up a story saying he heard two shots when he was walking in the neighbourhood at the time of murder and that moments later another black known by the street name of "Comanche" ran past him.

"Comanche" — a 26-year-old whose real name was James Billy Jr. — was one of the four blacks killed by police shooting.

## Reagan aide's private life being probed

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has full confidence in national security aide Thomas Reed, who is under investigation for stock market activities undertaken in private life in 1981, the White House said Monday.

Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes told reporters: "The president has full confidence in Thomas Reed."

"Nothing new has come to us" concerning allegations that Mr. Reed may have used "insider" information to make a big profit in stock trading in violation of securities laws, he added.

Mr. Speakes said the White House was studying a congressional request for documents relating to Mr. Reed's appointment last June by the National Security Council.

Known as special assistant to the president, Mr. Reed is a deputy to presidential security adviser William Clark.

News that Mr. Reed's business activities were being investigated by a federal grand jury in New York came as the White House was trying to limit damage over another row.

Anne Burford resigned last week as head of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the middle of investigations by six congressional sub-committees into the EPA.

It is one of those sub-committees that is seeking documents on Mr. Reed's appointment in an attempt to check security-clearance procedures.

## U.S.-Seoul manoeuvres alarm Soviet Union

SEOUL (R) — U.S. and South Korean troops stormed ashore Tuesday on the southeastern coast of the Korean peninsula as an annual joint military exercise went into full swing, a U.S. military spokesman said.

A total of 191,000 U.S. and South Korean personnel are engaged in the "team spirit 1983" manoeuvres which began on Feb. 1. They are billed as the largest in the non-communist world.

North Korea has placed its armed forces on a "semi-war" alert, saying the manoeuvres were aimed at starting a new war in the Korean peninsula. China, Pyongyang's main ally, has called for a halt to the manoeuvres.

The landing operations Tue-

day involved an amphibious task force of several thousand men, including 4,000 U.S. marines, and the carriers Enterprise and Midway.

### Moscow provoked

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet news agency TASS said Tuesday Japan was directly involved in joint U.S.-South Korean military manoeuvres which it described as provocative.

Reporting from Tokyo, TASS said Japan was involved in the "team-spirit" exercises, which include a mock landing of forces in South Korea, by allowing U.S. bases in Japan to be used as transit points.

## Guatemalan president's good intentions doubted

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Party leaders in Guatemala expressed doubt Tuesday whether military strongman Efraim Rios Montt's decision to lift the state of siege he imposed on the country would definitely lead to a return of constitutional rule.

Centrist and rightist parties, the only ones legally allowed to operate, said the real test of the president's intentions would be the new electoral laws, due to be announced on March 23.

Gen. Rios Montt said on Sunday night that the state of siege would be replaced by a less restrictive "state of alert" on March 23, the anniversary of the coup which brought him to power.

"We know and understand we

have sinned, that we have abused power and we want to reconcile ourselves with the people," he said.

The president's chief press spokesman said he had no details of the projected amnesty law. He did not say if it would differ from an amnesty offered last year just before the state of siege was clamped down in a "final battle" against leftist guerrillas.

But he did say that the secret military tribunals set up to combat leftist insurgents would continue to operate. Ten people convicted by the courts have been executed, despite widespread protests by foreign governments and human rights groups.

## Angolan rebels want to swap Czechs for Britons

LISBON (R) — Angolan guerrillas said Monday they had captured 64 Czechoslovaks and 20 Portuguese in an attack on an industrial complex and offered a swap to obtain the release of seven convicted British mercenaries imprisoned in Luanda.

In a communique issued in Lisbon, Unita (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said its guerrillas killed 174 government troops and 13 Cubans in separate attacks at the weekend.

Units said the Czechoslovaks and Portuguese were technicians captured on Saturday at the Alto Catumbela complex in central Angola. A cellulose factory, three

bridges and four generators at the hydro-electric plant were destroyed, it added.

The six Britons and an Irishman were sentenced to long terms in prison in 1976 for fighting with pro-Western forces in the Angolan civil war after independence from Portugal.

The communique said the 13 Cubans were killed when Unita guerrillas attacked a column of five military vehicles en route from Papagal to Huambo.

It said the column's Cuban commander, Lt. Adolfo Estevez, 23, was captured along with a haul of arms.

## Actress allegedly taunted Groucho with her nudity

LOS ANGELES (R) — A lawyer said Monday that actress Erin Fleming was a self-seeking opportunist who taunted the late comedian Groucho Marx with her nakedness.

The lawyer, J. Brin Schulman, representing the Bank of America, was summing up after a seven-week court hearing in which Miss Fleming, Marx's companion during the last seven years of his life, was accused of exerting undue influence over him.

Mr. Schulman said Marx, who died five years ago at the age of 86, was human and was susceptible to Miss Fleming's suggestions.

Referring to statements by defence witnesses that Miss Fleming, 42, made Marx happy by parading

before him naked, Mr. Schulman said she taunted him with her nakedness.

Marx's old age made him vulnerable to her demands and he ultimately became dependent upon her, he said.

Mr. Schulman repeated statements by witnesses for the bank that Miss Fleming threatened and physically abused Marx. "She made the place shake and quake," he said.

He said Miss Fleming threatened physical abuse to force Marx to take tranquillisers when "she wanted to get rid of him for the day."

He quoted her as telling Marx: "If you don't take them I'll slap you from here to Pittsburgh."

## 'American merchant marine may be inadequate in war'

WASHINGTON (R) — A senior navy officer has told Congress that the United States, unlike Britain or the Soviet Union, would be hard pressed to find enough merchant ships to supply its forces in an overseas war.

Vice-Adm. Kent Carroll, military sealift commander, said that sealanes serving the United States are filled largely by foreign flag ships, although many are owned by U.S. firms or by U.S. allies.

"That just does not make sense to me. A strong merchant marine is the basis of any nation's seapower," Adm. Carroll said.

He added he was concerned that the U.S. flag fleet would continue to shrink, weakening the country's ability to call on private vessels to rush supplies to danger spots.

Adm. Carroll made his remarks in testimony on March 2 before the House of Representatives Merchant Marine Subcommittee in support of the navy's \$996 million strategic sealift budget for 1984. It was only released Monday.

The 1983 sealift budget, which applies only to cargo vessels, was

\$677 million. The expenditure is part of the navy's five-year, \$5.8 billion strategic sealift programme to build new ships and convert existing ones to meet military requirements.

Adm. Carroll said the old-style, break-bulk ship, in which cargo is loaded by pallet into the hold, was one of the most useful vessels for military sealift, but shipping lines were increasingly using more profitable container ships.

"Of the 104 militarily useful break-bulk ships flying the U.S. flag today," he said, "more than a third are laid up or lying idle."

He said that during the Falklands War last year between Britain and Argentina, three out of every four ships in Britain's fleet were merchant vessels crewed by civilians.

Moscow also realised the importance of merchant ships. Many Soviet cargo ships were built so they could easily be converted into naval auxiliary ships, he said.

The admiral said that under a NATO agreement, the U.S. could count on at least 400 dry cargo ships, but the vessels could only be used for alliance reinforcement.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Egyptians see U.K. military hardware

ALEXANDRIA (R) — British equipment and weapons, some of which were used in the Falklands campaign, were displayed Monday at a floating exhibition near Alexandria. The exhibition, on board the merchant ship Viking Venture, organised by the British Defence Sales Organisation, contains equipment made by more than 50 leading British manufacturers of defence equipment. The two-hour display, at El-Hammam, 190 kilometres west of Alexandria, was attended by 80 British officers and soldiers and a number of Egyptian officers. The equipment shown included the Challenger 120-mm main battle tank, the Scorpion family of vehicles and anti-aircraft missiles.

### S. Korea, Sudan to expand ties

SEOUL (R) — Sudan and South Korea agreed Monday to expand their political, economic and cultural cooperation, a Korean presidential spokesman said. He added that Presidents Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan and Chun Doo Hwan decided during talks at the presidential mansion that a Korean-government-business delegation should go to Sudan to identify suitable projects for cooperation.

### Polish demos end without incident

GDANSK, Poland (R) — Several hundred Poles Monday demonstrated in Gdansk in support of the banned Solidarity free trade union for the second successive day, but police dispersed them without serious incident.

### U.S. orders probe into Barbie's ties

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Justice Department Monday ordered a full investigation into allegations that Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie was helped by American intelligence after World War II. In a statement issued Monday night, a Justice Department spokesman said: "Recent allegations have been made that Klaus Barbie had a relationship with the United States government in the years after World War II and that the United States government assisted his travel to Bolivia in 1951."

### Liza Minelli has choking spasm

DALLAS (R) — Singer-actress Liza Minelli was rushed to hospital Monday with a "choking spasm," a hospital spokesman said. She was listed in satisfactory condition after treatment at Presbyterian Hospital where it was found she had something stuck in her throat. "She apparently had some difficulty breathing," the spokesman said.

### Gonzalez rules out early referendum

MADRID (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez Monday ruled out an early referendum on his country's membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Mr. Gonzalez told a news conference that, although he was aware that a majority of Spanish people favoured a referendum, he did not want to hold it in the present atmosphere of world tension.

### Brazilian leader's office bugged

BRASILIA (R) — Brazilian security is investigating how a sophisticated eavesdropping device came to be hidden in President Joao Figueiredo's private office, a government spokesman said Monday. The bug was found late last week during redecoration work in the president's study. Gen. Figueiredo, who has been using a "different building since refurbishing started" last December, was due to return to his office at the end of this month. The device would have been only a few metres from his desk, the spokesman said. Security agents were investigating when the bug had been planted and who was responsible, he added.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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North-South vulnerable.

South deals.

NORTH

♠ AK 1063

♥ K 108

♦ K 108

♣ 109754

WEST EAST

♠ Void ♠ QJ98542

♥ J976432 ♥ Void

♦ 975432 ♦ KQ6

♣ Void ♣ 862

SOUTH

♠ 7

♥ AQ5

♦ AJ 108

♣ AKQJ3

South to make six no trump against any defense.

A few weeks ago we published this hand as a double dummy problem. Readers were invited to decide whether South could make twelve tricks at no trump, and to submit either the winning line or successful defense.

Obviously West cannot lead a diamond, so assume that he starts a low heart, after which he plays no part in the defense. It is the East hand that is crucial. Declarer wins the opening lead in dummy with the eight and runs five rounds of clubs, ending on the table. East must find three discards, and so far he has no problem—he can let go of three spades. Now South leads a heart from dummy, and East is in trouble. He must make a deadly discard from one of his

holdings.

11 Suppose East stuffs a spade. Declarer wins in hand with the ace of hearts and leads a spade to the king. He cashes the ace of spades and concedes a spade trick to East, pitching two diamonds from hand. He wins East's forced diamond return with the ace, crosses to the king of hearts and dummy's spade takes the last trick.

21 Suppose East stuffs a diamond. Declarer wins in hand with the heart queen, cashes the ace of diamonds and concedes a diamond trick to East. East's forced spade return is taken in dummy, and declarer returns to his hand with the ace of hearts to cash his winning diamond.

For those who submitted this solution to Bridge World magazine, you congratulate you on your ingenuity. Unfortunately, there's just one tiny hitch. The question posed was for South to make six no trump against any defense. What happens if West leads the jack of hearts? This smashes declarer's communications to smitherens and he can no longer squeeze East for his twelfth trick. Try it if you don't believe us.

If you spotted the devastating effect of the jack of hearts lead, your free copy of Bridge World containing the solution will reach you soon. For the rest, a subscription to the magazine should make it simpler for you to solve this kind of problem in the future.

## Spain sends fugitive arms dealer to U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — Fugitive arms dealer George Korkala has been extradited to the United States from Spain to face charges of illegally selling weapons and torture implements to the government of ousted Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, officials said Monday.

U.S. customs service officials said Korkala arrived in New York on Saturday and was appearing in a federal court later Monday on charges arising from a 1979 conspiracy to sell guns, ammunition, decoding devices and torture implements to Uganda.

Authorities are still searching

for Korkala's associate in the alleged conspiracy, former CIA agent Frank Terpil, who disappeared in Beirut last year after telling a U.S. television network how Amin once served up the head of a political opponent at a banquet.

In 1981, Terpil and Korkala were tried and sentenced in absentia in a New York state court for selling machine-guns worth \$100,000 to undercover police posing as Latin American revolutionaries.

Both men, who had jumped bail, were sentenced to jail terms of between 17 and 53 years.

## Col. Gritz vows to free PoWs allegedly in Laos

LOS ANGELES (R) — A retired commando officer, who recently led missions into Laos to look for U.S. survivors of the Vietnam War, said Monday he had three reasons for believing at least 10 American prisoners of war were still held captive there.

Lt. Col. James (Bo) Gritz, 44, told reporters in Los Angeles: "Some of our local agents told us they had penetrated a U.S. prisoner of war camp."

"We had a positive radio signal Americans were still in captivity."

"We have a film taken by a Laotian anti-Communist resistance fighter who penetrated a camp in central Laos."

Col. Gritz was questioned by agents of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) when he returned from Thailand.

Before leaving Thailand, the colonel pledged to continue his search for missing PoWs. He and three other American members of his mission were fined \$130 each and given one-year suspended sentences in Thailand for illegal possession of a powerful radio set.

## Empress Zita alleges political reasons for murder of Crown Prince Rudolf

VIENNA (R) — Austria's last empress said she had proof that a political conspiracy involving France and Tsarist Russia was behind the death in 1889 of Crown Prince Rudolf and his 17-year-old lover.

The tragic love affair between the 30-year-old prince, already married to a Belgian princess, and his teenage mistress, Mary Vetsera, rocked the devoutly Catholic Hapsburg family and has been portrayed in films and plays seen by millions.

At the time of the couple's death in a hunting lodge in Mayerling it was announced that they had committed suicide. But the 90-year-old ex-empress Zita said Monday the suicide story had been circulated to cover up a political murder.

In the fourth instalment of an interview with the popular Vienna daily Kronen Zeitung, Zita, wife

of Austria's last emperor Karl who abdicated in 1918, said Rudolf was in favour of weakening Austria's links with Germany and strengthening its ties with France and Tsarist Russia.

Rudolf had been approached by conspirators who wanted to overthrow his father Franz Josef and install him on the throne in his place in order to be able to carry out his policies, she said.

The ex-empress said: "He refused to take part in that conspiracy and threatened to reveal it — and that was his death warrant. The murder trail leads abroad."